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TWO WHOLE SHEETS, } STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE.

MONARCHY IN SPAIN.

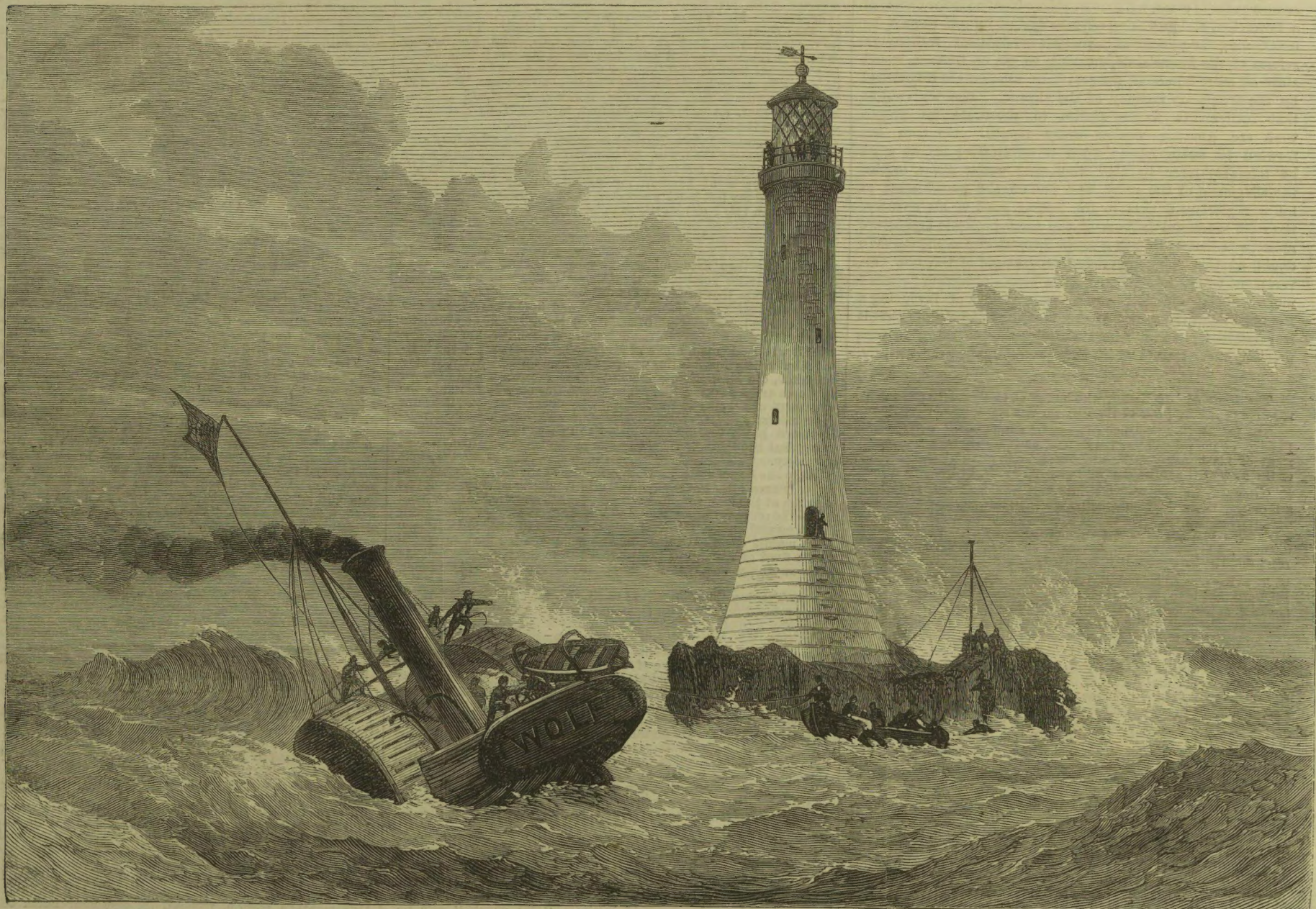
It is not very easy to understand the drift of Spanish politics just now. It is commonly supposed that the public affairs of the Peninsula are under the direction of Marshal Prim, and that for the last sixteen months he has stood at the helm of the vessel of the State. Nevertheless, it is not clear even to the present day what is the haven for which he is steering, nor, indeed, whether he has yet made up his mind to any definite course of policy. That he can handle his craft in stormy weather and in dangerous seas is obvious enough—when rough work has to be done, Prim is well qualified to do it. But his countrymen—so far as they take any thought of the business of the nation, and that is not very far—have a right to ask him whither, when no fierce opposition meets his will, and when the gallant ship is almost tamely responsive to every movement of the rudder, he is shaping her passage. Is it a fact that he desires the re-establishment of Monarchy in Spain? May it be received with confidence that Count de Reuss rejects all idea of being landed at last in a Republican form of Government for that country? Or is there not too much room for suspecting that Prim is on the outlook for opportunities, not so much to settle the interests of Spain as,

by confirming his thinly-veiled autocracy under Constitutional forms, to minister to the self-importance of the Marshal himself?

There may have been political wisdom in Prim's early declaration that no member of the Bourbon family should thenceforth sit upon the Spanish throne. Such an announcement, launched with emphasis from such a quarter, may have knocked away what might else have invited and supported a series of troublesome, mischievous, possibly dangerous, intrigues. On this head, foreigners can hardly pretend to be competent judges; yet there can be no doubt that the decision was acquiesced in by the Spanish people, with what appeared to be enthusiasm, at the time it was proclaimed. But there is more reason to justify, even to a foreigner's apprehension, the exclusion of the Prince of Asturias and the Duke of Montpensier from supreme hereditary rank, than the choice by Prim of two successive impossible candidates. Prince Ferdinand of Portugal was a capable man—a man who had given proof of his ability to preside over the destinies of a nation by the success with which he had ruled Portugal during the minority of its present Sovereign—a man in whom were united all the qualifications required in a candidate for the ancient crown of Spain, excepting one only—namely, his own

consent to accept the dignity, together with its inevitable cares. Was Prim really unaware of Ferdinand's determination to refuse an invitation to ascend the vacant throne? If so, he betrayed a sad lack of statesmanship. It might have been reasonably supposed that no man in the Marshal's responsible position would commit himself to a candidate in such an issue without having first assured himself of the candidate's assent. It is conceivable, however, that the error in this instance resulted from Prim's too implicit trust in the force of the temptation he had to offer, or in the power of his own strong will to brush aside unseen as well as foreseen obstacles to any line of action he had once resolved upon. It is conceivable, we say, and yet, to a calm, unbiassed judgment it seems very unlikely.

But it is almost impossible to credit Marshal Prim with strict sincerity of intention in regard to his second choice—we mean the Duke of Genoa. He has made it a little too clear to all the world that his persistence in that originally unsuitable selection, even to the overruling of the earnest wishes of the Prince's mother, and of the repugnance of the young Prince himself, must have been due to a narrower and a stronger motive than that which could have been prompted by patriotism. Prim's resolution to have a boy King, maintained



COMPLETION OF THE WOLF-ROCK LIGHTHOUSE: PUTTING THE KEEPERS ON THE ROCK.

to the end in the face of all discouragements, forced on the country against its wishes, and boasted of as if it had been an unchangeable decree of fate, repudiated as it has been by the new Italian Ministry, is a very severe blow at the establishment of monarchical government in Spain. Of course, the crisis it has brought about has given a large accession of strength and courage to the Republican party. Bitterly as they assail Count de Reuss in the Cortes, they cannot but see to how great an extent he is playing their game. If they were not themselves less politic and more self-willed than even he, they might have turned Prim's blunder into the means of future triumph over him—nor is it yet quite off the cards that Spain will eventually eschew monarchy from sheer inability to find a suitable monarch.

The communication from the Italian Ministry which Prim received on his return to Madrid from his great hunting excursion and which baffled all his projects about the Duke of Genoa, has had the effect of suddenly revealing more of the Marshal's secret wishes than will ultimately serve his purpose—at least, so far as that purpose is a personal one. The resignation of his Premiership may have been suggested by pique; but, taken in connection with what immediately followed, it raises a suspicion that it was intended to initiate a more unconstitutional line of action. It is a curious coincidence if nothing more, that no sooner had Prim's Administration ceased to be, than the *Imparcial*, the *Iberia*, and the *Universal*—three newspapers more or less closely connected with members of the defunct Cabinet—came out, on the same morning, with a recommendation as to the next step to be taken, which, in all three papers, was not only identical in substance but was couched in very nearly identical terms. It was to the effect that the former Ministry should resume office; that the Cortes should strengthen it by a vote of confidence and should then suspend its Session for some time, "in order that the Government might resolutely enter on a frankly Radical and revolutionary policy." A dictatorship lodged in Prim's hands, who, being Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, would thereby acquire supreme control over both the legislative and executive authority and functions of government, in form as well as in substance! This hint, however, which the giver of it seems to have anticipated would "obtain the approval of all the Liberal parties, not even excepting the Republican minority," acted as a spark upon a train of gunpowder. It was resolutely flung aside by all parties, and by none more furiously than by the Republicans, whose leader, Rivero, President of the Cortes, declared he would not permit the sovereignty of that assembly to be abdicated to any Ministry, however able or honest.

Once more the question, not of Spanish Monarchy, but of a Spanish Monarch, stands adjourned *sine die*. Prim resumes his position at the head of the Government, and Admiral Topete and Signor Rivero have consented to become his colleagues. Spain will proceed with the work of reorganising herself in all departments of government, local and central. There will be plenty for the Constituent Cortes to do for some months to come, without troubling itself with the choice of a Sovereign, and provoking offences against its self-respect by sanctioning the pursuit of impossible candidates. A thorough reform of the financial department, to go no further, would stave off more imminent dangers than any that are threatened by the temporary vacancy of the throne. But we confess that incitements to the Cortes to prosecute its proper work are growing weaker every month. No men are forward to waste labour upon uncertainties; and it must be tolerably clear by this time that whilst Prim retains the allegiance of the army, and prefers the gratification of his vain-glorious desires to the lasting good of his country, the most successful labours of the most patriotic legislature must be in danger of being swept away at any moment. We doubt whether the temporising programme of the new Government will be adhered to. Prim boasts of having "seven" more candidates in reserve, and scouts all idea of favouring a Republic; but the course of events may yet teach him that it is possible for wilful rulers undesignedly to bring to pass precisely those results which they protest against most loudly.

The Emir Abd-el-Kader, who had gone to Egypt to present his respects to the Empress of the French, has returned to Syria.

The British Government has awarded a gold watch to M. Pierre Landry, of the pilot cutter *La Zelima*, of Panillae, in acknowledgment of his humane and gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the crew of the ship *Cœur de Lion*, of Shields, in December, 1868.

"Count d'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, and eldest son of the Duke de Nemours," says the *Independence*, "has been declared heir-presumptive to the Brazilian Crown. The Cabinet of Paris has received official information of the fact. The Prince is twenty-eight years of age, having been born, at the Tuileries, in 1842, and the Princess, his wife, twenty-four."

The Board of Inland Revenue has informed the Mayor of Bideford that if the devices in the nature of armorial bearings which are used in the course of trade are strictly confined to trade purposes the board will not insist on a license for such use being taken out. Such devices, however, must not be used on letter-paper for general correspondence.

A natural wonder was lately discovered on the Maquoketa, Iowa, about eight miles north-west of the city. It consists of a succession or continuation of caves. These caves were discovered some months ago, 100 ft. below the surface of the earth, by men who are now busily engaged with a large working force in prospecting them for mineral. One cave is over 1200 ft. in length, and another 1600 ft., the two being separated from each other by an east and west bar, about 60 ft. in thickness. No lead ore has yet been discovered in the large cave, it being filled with large bodies of iron-rust rock, which have fallen down from the roof and sides in great masses. In the smaller cave, however, the mineral shows itself quite freely, and large quantities have been taken out, while the prospect for richer leads than any yet found grows daily more flattering. Mineral also abounds in considerable quantities through the bar mentioned, and the indications are that it will soon be developed in paying quantities. That these caves thus discovered but lead on to a continuation of others is demonstrated by the fact that a current of air puts in from the west so strong that work cannot be prosecuted without stopping up the opening. This volume of air is perfectly pure, and comes in with a rushing, roaring noise, resembling the rumbling of distant thunder.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The era of constitutional government under the Second Empire opens despondingly for France, when, on the very day that the Legislative Body meets to inaugurate the new régime, a Prince of the house of Bonaparte and cousin of the Emperor deliberately shoots one man dead and fires twice at another in his own drawing-room; and when both Ministers of War and Justice, from the tribune of the Chamber, speak of a recourse to force against the Republican party as quite a possible eventuality. Since the afternoon of Monday Paris has been agitated to its very centre on learning that a young journalist, named Victor Noir (attached to the staff of M. Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*), who had called, in company with a friend, on Prince Pierre Bonaparte, to present him with a challenge from a writer in some Corsican journal, had been shot dead a few minutes after entering the house. When the news reached Paris, the Emperor was shooting at Rambouillet with a large party, among whom was the Archduke Albert of Austria; and the Prefet of Police awaited his arrival at the railway station to take his orders as to the course to be pursued. The Minister of Justice, however, without waiting the Emperor's return, at once issued instructions for the Prince's arrest, a step in which the Emperor, of course, concurred, and which has given great satisfaction throughout the country.

The origin of the disastrous affair seems to have been this. A feud had sprung up between two Corsican journals, one of which, representing the Republican party in that semi-civilised island, attacked the memory of Napoleon I., which in these days one would think was a sufficiently worn-out theme not to have excited the indignant notice of any of his descendants. Prince Pierre, however, a son of Lucien Bonaparte, who had been a red-hot Republican in 1848, and had shown his utter disregard for social distinctions by marrying the daughter of a working man of the Faubourg St. Antoine, thought it necessary to take up the pen in defence of his famous uncle. But he simply indited a vulgar and brutal tirade, in which he spoke of "strewing the bowels of these wretches—the Corsican Republicans—about the fields." To this article, printed in the *Avenir de Corse*, he certainly had the courage to put his name. Its appearance called forth a temperate enough reply on the part of the local opposition journal and a smart attack on the Prince in the *Marseillaise*, the appearance of which latter induced him to send a challenge to M. Rochefort, although the article was signed with another writer's name. The Prince in his letter told M. Rochefort that he would find him installed "neither in a palace nor a château, but in a simple house, No. 59, Rue d'Auteuil," and promised him that if he called he would certainly not find the Prince out.

While this was transpiring, M. Grousset, the representative in Paris of *La Revanche*, the journal which had the feud with the *Avenir de la Corse*, took upon himself to send a challenge to Prince Pierre for the expressions made use of by him in the article of which I have spoken, and he entrusted his message to MM. Ulric de Fonvielle and Victor Noir, who thereupon called on Prince Pierre in the capacity of M. Grousset's seconds. The latter rode with these gentlemen in the same vehicle to Auteuil, which is between three and four miles distant from the Boulevards, and walked up and down with a friend whom he accidentally met there, while the two seconds sought an interview with the Prince. According to the account of the one who is alive to tell the tale, after presenting their cards they were ushered up stairs through a fencing-room into the salon, when a door opened, and Prince Pierre made his appearance. M. Grousset's letter was handed to him, and after reading it he crushed it up and returned it, saying to his visitors, "I provoked M. Rochefort because he is the standard-bearer of crapulism. I have no answer to give M. Grousset. Are you," pursued the Prince, "conjointly responsible with these carrion-mongers?" "We come," was the reply, "to fulfil a commission courteously." "Do you," persisted the Prince, "share the opinion of these wretches?" to which M. Victor Noir rejoined, "We share those of our friends." At this instant, says M. de Fonvielle, the Prince struck M. Victor Noir with his left hand, and drew a revolver with his right from his trousers pocket, and fired point blank. M. Victor Noir, wounded fatally, rushed out of the room and dropped dead in the street. The Prince in the mean time fired at M. de Fonvielle, who was trying to draw a revolver he had with him out of its case; after which he placed his back against the door and took a second aim; but M. de Fonvielle succeeded in escaping through another door before the Prince had time to fire. The latter, however, gave chase, and sent his second shot, as he had sent his first, through M. de Fonvielle's overcoat, as the latter was descending the staircase.

In the account Prince Pierre has given of the affair he states that, after reading the letter, he observed "he would fight with Rochefort willingly, but not with one of his workmen." "I had," said he, "my right hand in my pocket, on my little five-shot revolver, and my left hand was raised in an energetic attitude, when the tall man (M. Noir) struck me a heavy blow in the face." It should be mentioned here that the doctor who examined the Prince after the affair reports he had a slight bruise on the left side, which was the only mark he could find upon his person. The Prince admits that he then fired point-blank at both his antagonists; and, indeed, the latter portion of his statement differs in no essential particular from that of M. de Fonvielle.

A sword-stick was subsequently found in the apartment, and this is said to have belonged to M. Victor Noir, but M. de Fonvielle asserts it to be his, and to have been in his hand at the time the assault was made upon him and his friend; consequently, the individual who has lost his life was perfectly unarmed. Why, it may be asked, did M. de Fonvielle go to Prince Pierre's with a revolver in a case and a sword-stick? The key to this may be found in the statement of a writer in the *Figaro*, who says that upon M. Victor Noir informing him of the commission with which he had been entrusted he advised him not to go to Prince Pierre alone, insinuating that the "Corsican" character of the latter was a matter of notoriety. This may have been the reason why M. de Fonvielle went to the house armed. With reference to the Prince's story that he only fired after having been struck, it may be asked why did he also fire at the man who had not struck him, and fire, too, twice at him—the second time while he was seeking to escape? The affair is a lamentable one, and has deeply exasperated the working and even middle classes of Paris; and it is my opinion that the pistol-bullet fired at Auteuil will do more harm to the Napoleon dynasty than anything else that has happened in France since December, 1851.

On Tuesday the *Marseillaise* came out with an account of the affair printed in very large type, inclosed in a black border, and without a line of other news. There was a sinister look about the broadside which certainly took the temper of the people, and numbers of copies were posted on the walls of Paris. Prefixed to M. de Fonvielle's narrative of the transaction were a dozen lines of introduction by M. Rochefort, in which he said, "he was weak enough to imagine a Bonaparte could be anything else than a murderer, and had ventured to think a loyal duel possible in that family where murder and ambush are traditional and customary. . . . Here are eighteen years that France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut-throats, who, not satisfied with mowing down the Republicans with grapeshot in the streets, entice them into filthy snares to kill them within four stone walls. Frenchmen! can it be that you do not think you have had enough of them?" One is not surprised to learn that the Government have directed a prosecution to be commenced against M. Rochefort for the foregoing.

On the Tuesday there was an exciting scene in the Corps Législatif, when M. Rochefort ascended the tribune to call the attention of the Chamber to the murder of a child of the people, as he styled M. Victor Noir; and, as the murderer belonged to the Imperial family, he desired to know whether there was any intention to impede the regular course of justice. "The people," said he, "demand an ordinary jury. Judges devoted to the reigning family should not be appointed. In presence of the crime just committed

one knows not whether the country was governed by a Bonaparte or a Borgia."

Prince Pierre, on being arrested, was conveyed to the Conciergerie, whence, after undergoing an examination, he was transferred the next day to Mazas, where he is treated, one is told, like any ordinary criminal. A decree has appeared convoking the High Court of Justice, the only tribunal before which, according to the Constitution, the Prince, as a member of the family of the Emperor, can be tried.

The funeral of M. Victor Noir, who, it may be mentioned, was only twenty-two years old and on the eve of being married, took place in the suburbs of Paris on Wednesday, the authorities having refused, it is said, to allow the body to be brought inside the city. An immense number of people were present at the ceremony, and some thousands of workshops were closed throughout the day, on account of the absence of the people employed in them.

M. Haussmann, as I intimated last week, has been dismissed from his office, spite of the efforts made by the Emperor to retain him in his position some little time longer. His successor, M. Chevreau, late Prefet of the Rhone, is already installed at the Hôtel de Ville. It is said by the *Figaro* that at the Emperor's parting interview he offered to make the dethroned monarch of Paris Duke of that city, but that Baron Haussmann refused the proffered dignity.

On the advice of the Minister of Justice, the late amnesty has been made to extend to M. Ledru Rollin, and to other political exiles who had been sentenced under similar circumstances. It seems, from the *Journal Officiel*, that 92,441 individuals have already profited by the amnesty of September last. The Emperor, a few days since, signed a decree pardoning the miners who took part in the riots at Aubin a few months since.

A large wolf was shot the other day at Chantilly, about five-and-twenty miles only from Paris.

SPAIN.

General Prim has succeeded in forming a new Ministry. Senor Rivero is to be Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta of Foreign Affairs, Senor Montero Rios of Justice, and Admiral Topete of the Marine.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes, Marshal Prim explained the late Ministerial crisis, and declared that the election of a monarch would crown the edifice of the revolution.

Senor Rivero, the Minister of the Interior, detailed the programme of the Ministry, and said that the Conservative party had initiated the revolution, adding that the Government would maintain order and raise the credit of the country. In conclusion, the Minister appealed to the deputies, and expressed a hope that a spirit of concord would prevail among them.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Castelar brought in a bill, which he will support next week when it comes on for discussion, proposing the exclusion from the Spanish throne of the Bourbons and the collateral branches of the family.

ITALY.

Although we have long letters from the special correspondents at Rome, there is not much in them of a definite nature respecting the Ecumenical Council.

The second public sitting of the Council was held on Thursday week. The number of persons present was considerably smaller, and it was opened with less ceremony than on the previous occasion. The labours of the Council in reference to questions of dogma have not made sufficient progress to allow of any decree being promulgated. After mass had been celebrated every prelate presented to the Pope a written profession of the Catholic faith, in accordance with the formula laid down by Pope Pius IV. The ceremony of the profession of faith was first gone through by the Pope, who made it in his own name. It was then read by Bishop Fabiano in the name of the other Fathers, each of whom took the oath in his own language on the Gospel. The Pope then bestowed his benediction.

The Committee on Matters of Faith held their first sitting last Saturday. Cardinal Bizzani has been appointed President of the Committee on Regular Orders.

It is stated that some of the Fathers belonging to the Ultramontane faction have drawn up and signed a petition to the Pope, maintaining the opportuneness of defining the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope. Their intention would appear to be to force this dogma upon the Council, and upon the Pope himself. It is doubtful, however, the telegram states, whether 100 out of the 750 members of the assembly can be induced to sign the petition. It is, moreover, ascertained that the Pope will not allow this question to be raised in the Council unless it is certain to obtain relative unanimity of support from the assembled Fathers. It is believed, therefore, that the petition will be received by the Pope only as an act of homage.

Seven Fathers spoke in the Congregation on Monday. The points for discussion in reference to ecclesiastical discipline were communicated to the Congregation.

The exhibition of works of art connected with Roman Catholic religious worship, long announced to coincide with the Ecumenical Council, is arranged to take place between Feb. 1 and May 1.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

After a stormy debate in the Council of Ministry, on Tuesday, the minority of Ministers demanded of the Emperor their immediate dismissal, and requested the publications of their memorandums. The Emperor's decision has not yet been given.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has approved the bill relating to the regulations for carrying out the law on the unification of the public debt. The Committee adds provisions stipulating that the holders of obligations which bear the names of the possessors must also be required to convert them, and that the conversion shall take place free of stamp duty.

The Austro-Hungarian delegations having expressed a wish that the Consular service of the empire should be reorganised: a congress is to meet at Vienna for that purpose on the 25th inst. The congress will be opened with a speech from Count Beust.

The *North-Eastern Correspondence* announces that the treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain was signed in Vienna on the 30th ult. The signatories were Count Beust and Lord Bloomfield. It has yet to be submitted to the Parliaments of Vienna and Pesth, but this will be a mere formality, as the Hungarian Chamber has already given its approval and the conditions imposed by the Reichsrath "have been fulfilled, says the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, "thanks to the accommodating disposition of the English Government."

The War Office has entered into an agreement with the railway companies of the empire, in pursuance of which such railway employes as are liable to military service will, in case of war, not be summoned to the ranks, but form a military transport corps, which will be stationed on the lines of railway near the field of battle, and direct the transport of troops and war matériel.

Great festivities took place at Cattaro on the 29th ult., to celebrate the suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection. The municipality waited on Count Auersperg to thank him for the amnesty granted to the insurgents and to express their loyalty to the Emperor. The town was illuminated in the evening.

GERMANY.

A new distribution of the work of the Chancellery of the North German Bund has taken place on the resumption by Count Bismarck of the duties of Chancellor. The Count is only to deal with important questions of State policy, leaving all details to his two subordinates, Herr Von Thile and Herr Delbrück. The former will act as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the latter for Home Affairs.

In the newly-elected Bavarian Chamber, which was opened last Monday, the Catholic, or anti-Prussian, party is in a majority of six (80 to 74). In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the election of the President took place. The Ultramontane candidate, State Councillor Weis, was elected President by 78 votes, beating Herr Barth, who was proposed by the Liberal party, by 23 votes. For the office of Vice-President Count Seinsheim, of the Ultramontane section, received 73, and Herr Barth 58 votes, the former thus securing a majority of 20 votes.

In the sitting of the Upper House of Saxony, yesterday week,

several resolutions against the new federal penal code came on for discussion. Count Hohenthal opposed the further extension of the agreement enabling the North German Confederation to dictate laws relative to the internal affairs to the several component States. Professor Heintze severely censured the proposed mode of dealing with political crimes, whereby the various States would be placed on a level with mere provinces, and their rulers lowered to the condition of mediatised federal Princes. This, he observed, amid great applause, could only serve the more surely to estrange South Germany from the Confederation. None of the Ministers spoke on the subject. Finally, the report of the committee opposing the retention of capital punishment and the application of the criminal code to simple police offences was unanimously adopted.—The Lower House passed the law relating to religious sects, including the clause permitting civil marriage in cases of necessity. Other resolutions exceeding the limits of this concession were rejected.

The *North German Correspondent* says that the Prussian Minister of Trade having consulted the Chambers of Commerce as to the plan of an annual international exhibition at London, the merchants of Berlin have pronounced an unfavourable opinion upon it. They object to the proposed division of the space and other details of the scheme. If annual international exhibitions are to be held, they urge that the proper place for them is a neutral and more central capital—say Brussels—which can be reached both from France and Germany with less inconvenience and expense. The committee of management, too, must bear an international character. The exhibition, according to the present scheme, would be essentially English, with an inconsiderable appendix of foreign articles.

A centenary festival in honour of the German patriot and poet Arndt was held at Bonn on the 27th ult. The statue of the poet was adorned with a laurel crown, and the monument elegantly decorated with banners and festoons. After a torchlight procession in the evening the festival, properly speaking, was celebrated in the great hall of Kley's Hotel. Three toasts were received with the greatest enthusiasm—the first was, "The health of the King of Prussia;" the second, "A united, strong, and free Germany;" and the third, "The health of Count Bismarck."

The town of Bonn has begun to prepare for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth, Dec. 17, 1770. A musical festival is to be arranged, and the greatest vocal and instrumental artists will be invited. The musical performances will last three days, and only the works of the great master, particularly those which are acknowledged to be the most perfect and such as are most rarely performed, will be produced. An excursion on the Rhine on the fourth day will conclude the festivities.

GREECE.

The following modifications have taken place in the formation of the new Cabinet:—M. Valorito to be Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Tombaesi, Minister of Marine; M. Delgarvin, Minister of Finance; M. Averinos, Minister of Public Worship; M. Sarova, Minister of Justice; M. Scortto, Minister of War; M. Zaimis, Minister of Interior and President of the Council.

The King and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Valorito, went on Sunday to Santa Maura, to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been published ordering the issue of Treasury Bonds in twelve series of 3,000,000 roubles each, the total to be issued amounting to 36,000,000 roubles.

On the 19th of next month the emancipation of the Russian serfs will be complete.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Porte has received a letter from the Viceroy of Egypt explaining that the delay in giving up the ironclads and breech-loaders are from a desire to ascertain their cost and to settle the mode of payment. This answer is said to be perfectly satisfactory to the Sultan.

The Turkish Government has ordered the disarmament of the squadron which was placed on a war-footing two months ago. These vessels were intended to be sent to Egypt under the command of Hobart Pacha.

AMERICA.

The New York State Legislature have rescinded their former resolution ratifying the negro suffrage amendment.

A resolution was introduced on Tuesday in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instructing the Secretary of State to inquire into the expediency of proposing the transfer of British Columbia to the United States as a condition of a treaty for the settlement of the differences between America and Great Britain. The preamble states that the inhabitants of British Columbia desire such a transfer. This allegation is based, no doubt, on a memorial recently presented to the President by Mr. Colyer, a colonist, to which we referred last week. How far it speaks the wishes of the colonists of British Columbia generally we have no means at present of judging.

Numerous Washington correspondents of the New York journals state that the President will shortly send to the Senate a secret message communicating a treaty negotiated between President Bazoz and United States Commissioner Perry for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States as a territory. According to this intelligence, the United States undertakes to pay the debts of San Domingo, receiving public lands at a joint appraisalment for all payments exceeding one million dollars and a half. The treaty, it is added, is subject to ratification by the United States Senate and by a majority of the voters in San Domingo.

Mr. Fechter made a successful debut on Monday night, at Niblo's Theatre, New York, in the drama of "Ray Blas."

CANADA.

The Red River insurgents have banished forty-one loyal Canadians from the territory, retaining four others as hostages. A reign of terror seems to prevail at Winnipeg.

The insurgents have issued a long declaration of independence, in which they state that hitherto the people of Rupert's Land have respected the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company, though the government of that company was far from answering to their wants; but that, having now been abandoned by it and transferred to a strange Power, they consider themselves free from all allegiance to their former rulers. They refuse to recognise the authority of Canada, and declare that they will continue to oppose it. They, moreover, proclaim, in the name of the people of Rupert's Land and the North-West territory, that they have established a provisional government, which they hold to be the only lawful authority existing in the country, and announce that they are ready to enter into such negotiations with Canada as may be favourable to the good government and prosperity of the people.

INDIA.

We have intelligence from Bombay to the 1st inst. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Bombay in March.

Her Majesty's ships *Daphne* and *Nymph* have returned from the Persian Gulf, and bring five Arab chiefs who have been implicated in the suppressed rebellion at Bahrein. They are to be kept as State prisoners.

The Viceroy has notified that the Five per Cent Public Works Loan of 1854-5 will be paid off on March 31, but holders will be permitted to transfer the amount to the promissory-notes of the New Four-and-a-Half per Cent Loan, terminable in 1885. Applications are to be made to the Presidency banks. Facilities are to be given to holders in England who may be desirous of making this transfer.

The reports from the Nerbudda coal-fields are favourable.

CHINA.

A new Convention, supplementary to the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, has been concluded between Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Chinese Government. Its stipulations are spoken of as showing the extreme jealousy with which the Chinese still regard the European nations, all that is conceded having been wrung from the Court of Peking by resistless importunity. The new provisions are supplementary to the great treaty which is the basis of our present intercourse with China, and are devoted chiefly to the explanation and extension of

existing rights, by fixing details of tariffs, &c., and rearranging the system of Inland Customs, or octroi. Moreover, under the last treaty the port of Kiung-Chow, in Hainan, was declared open to foreign trade; but no settlement was ever made there, and it is now agreed that the port of Wanchow, on the coast of Chekiang, shall be opened instead. The additional port of Wu-Hu, on the south bank of the Yang-Tse, in the province of Anhwei, is also to be opened. Both ports are already large consumers of cotton and woollen goods, which find their way thither from the neighbouring open ports in junks. The only concession towards the employment of steam in inland waters is that a tug shall be allowed on the Poyang Lake (near Kiukiang), under the management of the Imperial Customs, to tow foreign-owned boats that may desire her services. It is agreed that mining shall be allowed in two districts in the south of China—i.e., south of Yang-Tse.

The ship *Crafton* has been abandoned in a sinking condition near Macao, having been attacked by pirates, who murdered all the Europeans on board except the captain and six men, whom they took prisoners. The Portuguese war vessel *Cormose* has inflicted severe retribution upon those concerned in this piratical outrage, and has burnt all the villages adjacent to the murder.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Betts, Henry James; Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's, Birkenhead.
Billings, Edward Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Chadderton.
Bulkeley, A. C.; Curate of Lapley and Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire.
Butler, C. R.; Vicar of Porchester; Vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.
Calder, William; Vicar of Onecote-cum-Bradport, Staffordshire.
Cheales, Henry John; Vicar of Friskney, Lincolnshire.
D'Aeth, Wyndham Charles Hardy Hughes; Rector of Knowlton.
Denham, Augustus Frederic; Rector of Putley, Herefordshire.
Edwards, Zachary James; Vicar of Misterton, Somerset.
English, W.; Vicar of Emmanuel's, Camberwell.
Goss, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Newbarns and Hawcoat, Lancaster.
Goyle, Richard Morgan; Vicar of All Saints, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Grenside, Christopher; Rector of Thorpe-Basset.
Harston, Edward; Rector of Holcombe.
Hodgson, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Dunham Massey.
Ingle, Samuel; Curate of Tetterhall, Staffordshire.
Jenkins, Robert Charles; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Jones, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Bedwely, Monmouthshire.
Jones, Edward Rhys; Rector of Limsfield.
Jones, William; Perpetual Curate of Burnside, Westmorland.
Law, Robert Arbuthnot; Rector of Loring, Norfolk.
Lee, John Irwin; Vicar of Rampton, Notts.
Lloyd, Lewis Haig; Rector of Abington, Northamptonshire.
Lyon, Gilbert; Rector of Blagdon.
Mallock, Ralph; Rector of Barwick.
Mathew, Murray Alexander; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard.
Morgan, David; Rector of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire.
Nicholson, William; Vicar of Onecote-cum-Bradport; Vicar of Meerbrook.
Ogilvy, Charles William Norman; Vicar of Leafeld-cum-Wychwood.
Pratt, P. E.; Vicar of Diddlebury, Salop.
Reece, Alexander; Perpetual Curate of Withiel Florey.
Rid, Moses; Rector of Coppenthal (otherwise Church Coppenthal).
Roberts, James Clarke; Vicar of West Wycombe, Bucks.
Robins, Arthur, Curate of Bakewell; Rector of Beaulieu, Southampton.
Shand, T. H. R.; Vicar of East Ham, Essex.
Singleton, J. J.; Vicar of Ogley Hay, Staffordshire.
Slater, J.; Rural Dean of Waxham, Happing Division.
Tabor, W. C.; Curate of Baschurch.
Underwood, C. E.; Vicar of Madley, Hereford.
Wale, H. J.; Organising Secretary for S.P.G., Diocese of London.
Ward, W. L.; Curate of Bloxwich, Staffordshire.
Young, Richard; Vicar of Fulstow, Lincolnshire.

Dr. Lee, the late Bishop of Manchester, has bequeathed his extensive library to the trustees of Owens College. The library is unusually rich in valuable editions of the Holy Scriptures.

The first confirmation by the newly-elected Bishop of Exeter was solemnised, yesterday week, in the cathedral, when about 200 were confirmed. After the ceremony he addressed the young people.—Last Saturday the Bishop distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Plymouth School of Science and Art.

Another prosecution for an infringement of the Privy Council judgment prohibiting the use of altar lights and incense is pending in the Court of Arches. The suit was commenced by Dr. Sumner before he resigned the bishopric of Winchester, and the defendant is the incumbent of St. Michael and All Angels, Isle of Wight.

On the 30th ult. the church of Llandough, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, was reopened, after undergoing a thorough restoration under the superintendence of Mr. C. Buckridge, architect. The old chancel-arch has been replaced by a larger one, the gift of Mr. Theodore Talbot, resting on columns of Radyr stone.

The report that the Bishop of St. Asaph has sent in his resignation is revived, and confirmed by the *Globe*, which says it is not his Lordship's intention to ask for any retiring pension. His Lordship does not intend to retain his episcopal residence, but will, however, still live in the diocese, as an inmate of his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Wickham's, house, at Gresford.

The *Guardian* understands that the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented to Mr. Gladstone the names of Archdeacon Parry and the Rev. Charles Sandford, Censor of Christ Church, and for many years one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains, for the office of suffragan, under the title, according to ancient precedent, of Suffragan of Dover.

The Rev. James Fraser, of Upton Nervet, will be the new Bishop of Manchester. He was at Oxford, Ireland Scholar, took a first-class in classics, and was Fellow of Oriel. He took an active part in connection with education under the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, and as Commissioner to the United States, where he examined and reported upon the system of national education. The living and prebendal stall vacated by Mr. Fraser will fall to the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated a new church which will be known as the Church of St. Andrew, Kensal New Town, Upper Westbourne Park. The new building is situated in the centre of a thickly-populated district of comparatively recent formation, in the extreme west end of London. The building has already cost £8000, of which £5000 has been subscribed by a lady, who does not wish her name to be known; and £3000 comes from the Bishop of London's Fund. The new church has also been granted an endowment of £200 a year from the same fund.

The *Times* states that the Rev. Alfred Willis, Vicar of New Brompton, near Chatham, is to be the first missionary Bishop to Madagascar. Mr. Willis was appointed Incumbent of New Brompton—a town of quite recent growth—a few years since, when a school-church was raised, and a handsome church succeeded this. Mr. Willis and his family have been liberal donors for Church purposes at New Brompton; the Vicar has worked hard and successfully to benefit the people in his new ecclesiastical district; he is a man thoroughly in earnest, untiring in work, and zealous in promoting education.

The Dean and Canons of Windsor having presented the Rev. S. B. James, who has been twelve years Curate of Winkfield, to the vicarage of North Marston, Bucks, the parishioners of Winkfield, aided by many former residents, presented him with a purse containing £190, as a testimonial of their regard for him and warm interest in his future welfare. At the same time a handsome clock was given to the rev. gentleman by the working classes of the parish in testimony of their appreciation of his labours among them.—The Rev. W. E. Heygate, who is about to resign the curacy of Leigh, Essex, for a living at Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, has been presented by the parishioners of Leigh with a silver coffee-pot and salver.—The Rev. J. Winter, M.A., on his leaving the rectory of St. John's, Wednesbury, after twenty-seven years' service, for the rectory of Tarrington, Herefordshire, has received from the congregation of St. John's a presentation volume illuminated and bound in morocco, gilt, together with a purse containing £114 7s.; from the National and Sunday-School teachers a study couch, arm-chair, pair of library chairs, writing-desk, and stationery case in oak, with illuminated addresses on vellum; and from the children of the National and Sunday Schools an illustrated family Bible, bound in morocco, with gilt clasp and mountings.

The parish church of Kelshall, a small and poor village in Hertfordshire, was used, for the first time since last Easter, on Christmas Day. The chancel, nave, and aisles have been put into thoroughly good repair, at a cost of nearly £1300, raised chiefly by the exertions of the present Rector, the Rev. G. R. Turner, who was well supported by his friends, by some of the landowners, and all the tenants in the parish. The three-light window at the east end of the chancel is filled with stained glass (by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne), placed there by Mr. J. O. Hall, who has property in the parish, in memory of his wife and her parents, who are buried in the churchyard. A sum of £280 is still required for the interior fittings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury makes an appeal, through the *Times*, for aid towards a new church and parochial district in Sheerness. The whole town, which includes now a population of 15,000 (almost all poor), is the growth of comparatively few years, having sprung up solely to meet the requirements of the dockyard and naval station. There is now only one church and one clergyman. The Diocesan Church Building Board has offered a grant of £1 per sitting up to £1000. A committee has been formed in the Canterbury diocese, which has collected nearly £1000. A site has been granted by the War Office, but only at building price, and this will absorb £500 out of the funds raised. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co., Lombard-street; and the London and County Bank, Sheerness.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. John Leslie Papillon, Fellow of Merton, has been admitted a Fellow of New. Mr. Papillon took a first class in classics, in moderations in 1862, and in the second public examination in 1864. He was Hertford Scholar in 1862, and gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1863. Mr. Papillon has been admitted under the powers conferred on the college by a class recently added to their ordinance of electing to a Fellowship without examination a person "eminently qualified for the office of tutor and lecturer, whose services in either of these capacities may be required by the college."

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke, was, on Monday week, stricken with paralysis. He gradually sank, and expired on Sunday evening. He was the youngest son of the late Henry Ainslie, Esq., M.D., of Grizedale and Hall Garth, Lancashire, and of Agnes, daughter and coheir of William Ford, Esq., of Coniston Waterhead, and was born in 1793. He inherited the property of Hall Garth, and was lord of the manor of Carnforth, Lancashire. His father had attained the high dignity of Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman at Cambridge in 1781; and his uncle, Mr. Gilbert Ainslie, was also a Wrangler in 1786. All three were members of Pembroke. The deceased was first sent to Charterhouse School, and in 1811 entered at Cambridge as a freshman. In 1815 he graduated as eighth Wrangler in the same mathematical tripos as that in which the late Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Sir Thomas Watson, the Queen's Physician, Dean Waddington, Canon Sparke, and Canon Ridsdale took their degrees from. In the following year he was elected to a Foundation Fellowship at Pembroke, and after serving the offices of treasurer, tutor, bursar, and lecturer to the college, was appointed, to the Mastership on the death of Dr. Turner, late Dean of Norwich in 1828. In the autumn of the year 1828 Dr. Ainslie was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the period of a year, and during the term of office he entertained the Duke of Sussex on the occasion of his visit to Cambridge. He likewise presided at a Parliamentary election for the University, which was rendered necessary by the appointment of Sir Nicholas Tindal to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Ainslie again served the office of Vice-Chancellor in the year 1836-7, and it proved an eventful year for the University. He was one of the deputation which attended at St. James's Palace in 1837 to present a congratulatory address to Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne, and a few days later to Queen Adelaide with an address of condolence. In September, 1837, Dr. Ainslie laid the first stone of the present University Library, on the site of part of the old court of King's College. On Nov. 2 in the same year Dr. Ainslie laid the first stone of the present Fitzwilliam Museum. Dr. Ainslie was one of the oldest residents at Cambridge, and there is only one senior in the college books at Pembroke. In 1829 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. William Marsh, of Gaynes Park, Essex, and has a family of two sons and several daughters. One of the latter is married to Dr. H. W. Bookson, the Master of St. Peter's.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Palmer, Travelling Fellow of the University of Cambridge, has arrived in Arabia, where he and a friend will spend some months among the Arabs of the district bordering upon Sinai, to learn the legends believed to be still existing as to the passage of the Israelites and their sojourning in the neighbourhood.

The tie between Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell and Mr. Grant Daff, M.P., for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University, was decided, on Tuesday, by the Duke of Richmond giving his casting vote in favour of the hon. Baronet.

The *North British Mail* says that Mr. James Young, of Kelly, intends to found, in connection with the Andersonian University at Glasgow, two Technical Chairs and another of Natural Philosophy, towards which he is to devote 20,000 guineas.

Lord Charles Russell has lately founded an annual prize at Harrow of a gold medal for knowledge of Shakespeare.

Mr. Robinson Ellis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Latin at University College, London, in succession to Professor Seeley, who has been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

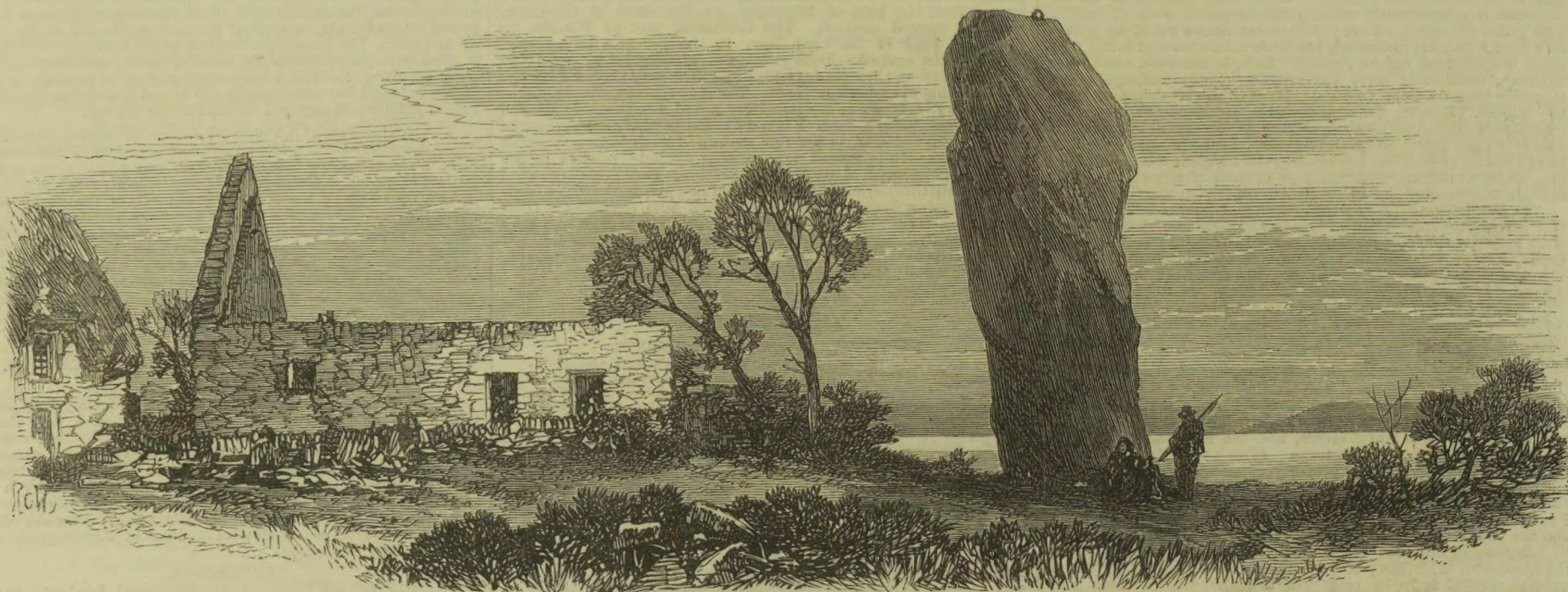
Mr. Herbert, late Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office.

The Emperor of the French has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Wood, of the steamer *Prudhoe Castle*, of North Shields; and a telescope to Mr. James Hart, of Folkestone, the master of a fishing-smack, for services rendered by them respectively to the crews of French vessels.

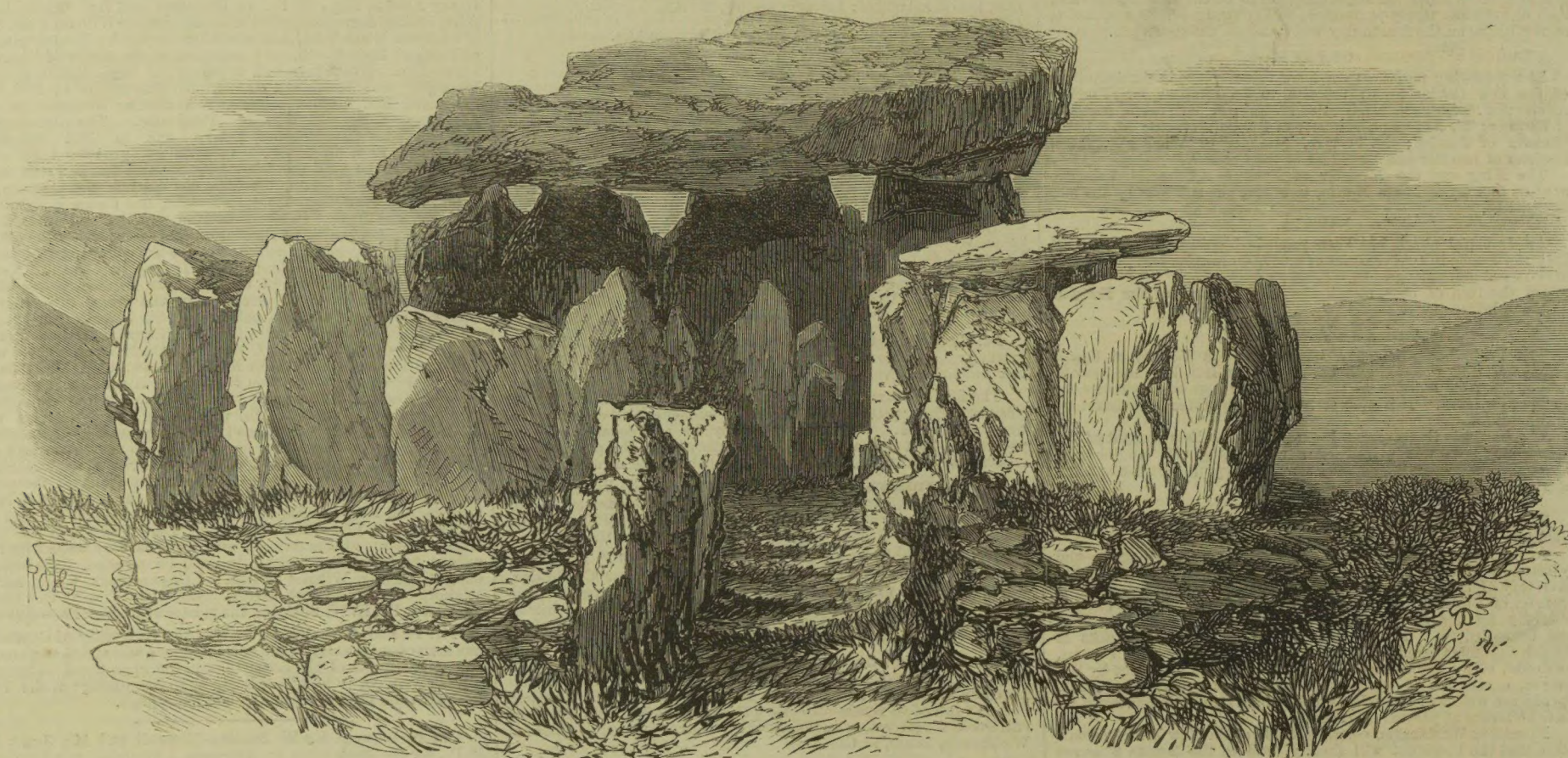
A letter from Massowah gives some information respecting the condition of Abyssinia. Our old ally, Kassai, is said to be threatened by another chief, whose name, we think, turned up during Lord Napier's expedition—Wagshum Gobazie. This latter would seem to be bent upon the kind of universal dominion which was the perpetual dream of Theodore; and it is stated to be the general opinion that, if he has formed the design of crushing Kassai, he is strong enough to carry his scheme into effect. Colonel Kirkham is still with Kassai, and is making preparations for a campaign; but we are surprised to see it stated that after long months of drilling he has only "about 300 efficient men" at his disposal. Meanwhile, Kassai still holding his ground, the country, we are told, is "perfectly safe to travel."

The *Times*' special correspondent in Egypt writes:—"Such odd things are happening here! Mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! It's a fact—a horse chestnut is not a chestnut horse, but, by a sort of sorites inverted, we may arrive at the idea of a gigot which shall consist in great part of the dwellers in Memphis. The other day, at Sakhara, I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy-pits to the bank of the river laden with nets in which were femora, tibia, and other boney bits of the human form, some 20wt. in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting the bones, which almost crust the ground. On inquiry, I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure I was told—particularly for swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk, and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land!"

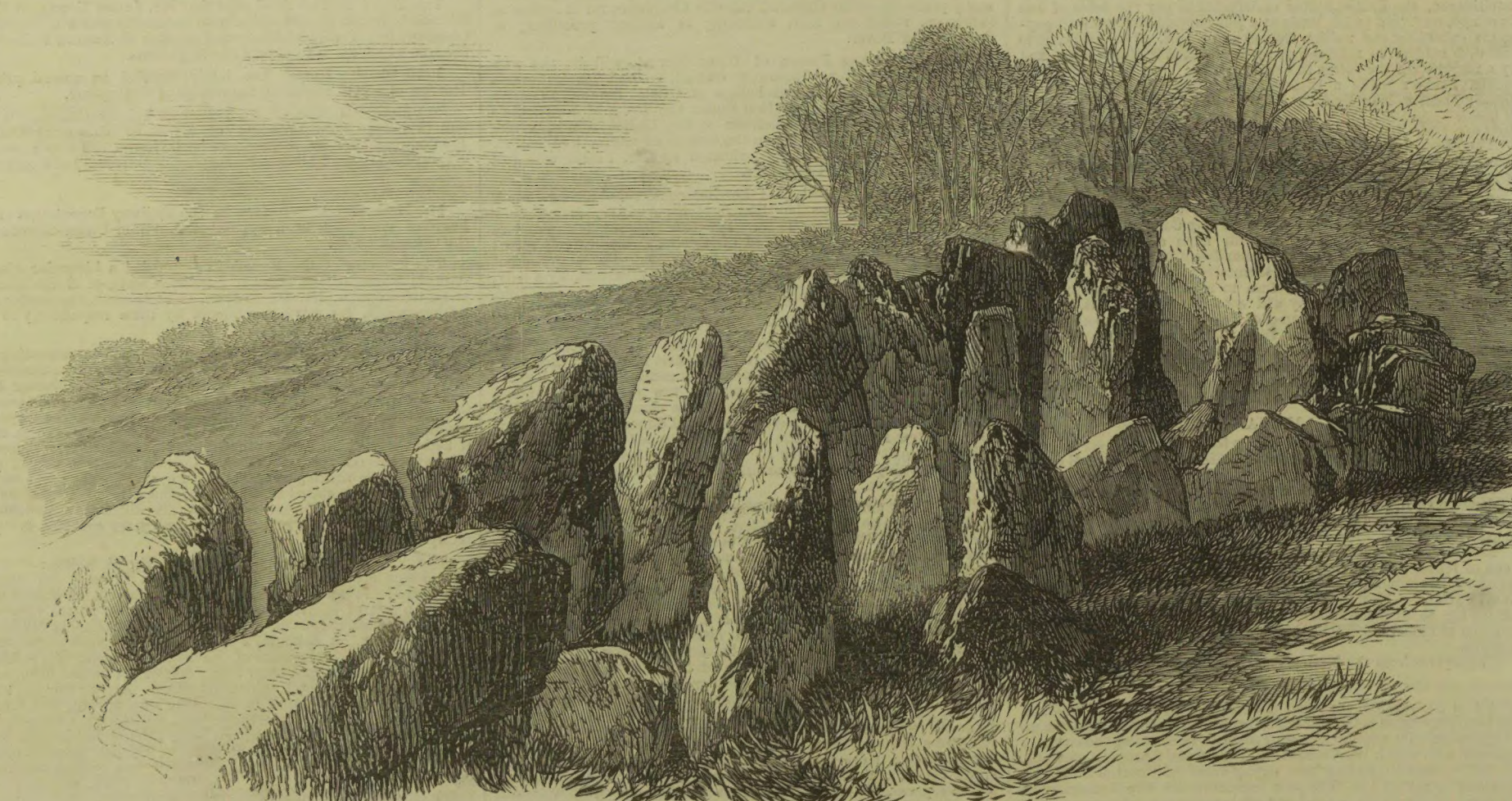
PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN JERSEY.



THE MENHIR LE QUESNEL.



THE POCQUELAYE CROMLECH.



THE CROMLECH OF MONT ST. UBE.

SEE PAGE 68.



RECEPTION OF LADIES AT THE TUILERIES ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SEE PAGE 68.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Lower Strode House, Beaminster, Bridport, the wife of Henry S. Edwards, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. B. Grosart, of St. George's United Presbyterian Church, Blackburn, Lancashire, of a son.

On Nov. 3, 1869, at Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of H. A. Williams, Esq., H.M. 14th Regiment, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Fulbeck, the wife of Colonel Francis Fans, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at The Oaks, Norwood, Surrey, the wife of S. L. Waring, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the Congregational Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., Thomas Frederick Wedmore, of Hampstead, eldest son of Thomas Wedmore, Esq., of Druid's Stoke, near Bristol, to Martha, youngest daughter of John Peele Clapham, Esq., J.P., of Burley Lodge, St. Leonards.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Rev. I. M. Fuller, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, ex-Vicar of St. Peter's, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Robert Verschoyle, Esq., of Kilberry, in the county of Kildare, Ireland.

On the 29th ult., at the Church of St. Augusbourg, 6, Rue Chauchat, Paris, by the Rev. A. Hamm, Charles Louis Paquet, of Paris, to Josephine Elizabeth, only child of Frederick Mansbend, Esq., of 34, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and The First, Mulhouse, France. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church, Eccles, near Manchester, by the Rev. Henry Sayers, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Hope, James Bateman, elder son of James Bateman Thorpe, Esq., Victoria Park, Rushmore, to Helena Agnes, elder daughter of Joseph Dickinson, Esq., South Bank, Pendleton. No cards.

On the 6th inst., by special license, in the private chapel at Antrim Castle, by the Rev. Lord O'Neill, assisted by the Rev. F. Greene, Rector of Antrim, John Foster Ross, of Bladenburg, Royal Artillery, second son of the late David Ross, of Bladenburg, to the Hon. Blanche Skeffington, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Massereene and Ferrard and sister of the present Viscount.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at her residence, South Preston, Isabella, relict of John Dale, Esq., J.P., of Dockway-square, North Shields, and fifth daughter of the late William Mitcalfe, Esq., of Tynemouth House, Northumberland, aged 85 years.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 5, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, Dora Henrietta Hearn, widow of the late John Hearn, Esq., of 47, Montagu-square, and daughter of the late John Newman, Esq., of Finner House, Oxon, in the 79th year of her age.

On Nov. 28, at Malaga, Spain, Henry Monro, late of Victoria, Australia, third son of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, of Craigloch, Edinburgh, aged 60.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at his residence, Oporto, Thomas Glas Sandeman, Esq., deeply regretted.

On the 7th inst., Caroline, the dearly-beloved wife of James Purdey, Esq., of 28, Devonshire-place.

On Nov. 5, 1869, at the Observatory, Madras, Elizabeth Jane, the beloved wife of Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., Government Astronomer, aged 40 years.

On the 31st ult., Caroline Gray, widow of Edward John Carter, Esq., of Theakston Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 78.

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Wellbank House, Clapham-road, London, Robert Wight, Esq., late of the Colonial Bank, in the 84th year of his age, much respected and deeply regretted. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

* The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.15 a.m., the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A.; 3.0 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.

MONDAY, 17.—John Ray, the great naturalist, died, 1705. Full moon, 2.45 p.m.; eclipse of the moon (partially visible at Greenwich), 4.1 p.m. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Royal Institution of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Stuart on his Breech-Loading Cannon; and Mr. J. B. Rogers on his Life-Saving Apparatus.)

TUESDAY, 18.—Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, crowned himself first King of Prussia, 1701. Meetings: Anthropological Society (anniversary), 4 p.m.; University College Lecture, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on the Deep Sea); Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Statistical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Humphry on the Architecture of the Human Body.)

WEDNESDAY, 19.—James Watt, perfecter of the steam-engine, born, 1736. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (fruit and floral), 11 a.m.; scientific, 1.30 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; London Institution Conversazione, 6.30; Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 8.30.

THURSDAY, 20.—Independence of the United States of America acknowledged by Great Britain, 1783. Meetings: Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Chemical and Linnean Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries, 8.30; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products.)

FRIDAY, 21.—Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible, died, 1563. Meetings: Philological Society, 8.15; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Haze and Dust.)

SATURDAY, 22.—Great Polish Insurrection begun at Warsaw, 1863. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Robert Scott on Meteorology.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
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16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
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53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
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62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
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89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
Jan. 15	30.0	44.4	41.7	90	0-1	43.2	47.2	SW.	210	0.08	In.	0.08
16	29.762	44.4	41.7	90	0-1	43.2	47.2	SW.	210	0.08	In.	0.08
17	29.691	43.4	39.8	88	8	34.8	47.5	SSW. S.	473	0.73	0.73	0.73
18	29.508	45.4	41.4	87	8	42.6	53.7	WSW. SW.	672	0.73	0.73	0.73
19	29.109	46.3	40.7	82	10	43.2	49.4	SSW. SW.	582	0.81	0.81	0.81
20	29.556	35.1	29.2	81	1	30.0	41.1	SSW. NW. W.	193	0.20	0.20	0.20
21	29.953	34.2	31.7	91	6	27.4	39.2	SW. SSW.	240	0.14	0.14	0.14

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.760	29.829	29.517	29.073	29.370	29.787	29.013
Temperature of Air	46.6	43.0	44.9	43.2	41.0	34.9	32.0
Temperature of Evaporation	45.0	42.6	41.9	43.0	42.0	22.7	31.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.	SW.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. WILLIAM CULLOW, Secretary.

GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will open on MONDAY, FEB. 7. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours will CLOSE on the 22nd inst. JAMES W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. On FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 21, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sinico, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Madame Saint-Dolby, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. T. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Band and Chorus on the usual complete scale of the Society's performances, will consist of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d., at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Director, Mr. John Boosey.—The Third Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Madame Anna Jewell, and Mdlle. Liebhart. Mademoiselle Patey, and Miss Julia Elton. Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, M. Bosovich. The Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; and Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; Hays,

difficult did it appear to him; in fact, that it was one of the greatest and most difficult that had ever been taken in hand by a Government or a Parliament. This testimony from Mr. Bright is of peculiar value—indeed, of more than similar witness by any other public man could possess, inasmuch as that gentleman himself has managed to make us suppose that he has long seen a clear and certain way to the settlement of the matter. He declined to afford any information as to the mode in which the Cabinet intends to deal with the question; but he bespoke for the Ministerial scheme a solemn and conscientious consideration, and earnestly deprecated its being made an affair of party. He expressed a belief that the subject could never have been treated by an unreformed Parliament; and it is not, perhaps, worth while to pause and ask him why, seeing that the existing Parliament, notwithstanding the increased franchise, proclaims no new doctrines, but has laudably sought to show itself guided by old principles. It might have been better to say that no Minister could handle the theme unless he had a powerful and obedient body of supporters; but Mr. Bright knew his audience. "Ireland," he added, "is not to be made a paradise, but Ireland is to be greatly improved." In the course of next month we shall probably be introduced to the means to this desirable end.

On education Mr. Bright naturally touched, and said that he believed that the discussions now going on were tending to produce the unanimity without which nothing could be done. He thought the religious difficulty was decreasing in magnitude. He could not understand why, when children of the middle class are sent to day schools where religion is not taught, there should be so extraordinary an anxiety that the children of the working people should be taught religion at school. Now, we are not going into the question whether teaching should be only secular or should not be; but the answer to Mr. Bright is very plain. Among the middle class the value of religion and of attending places of worship is generally recognised, and the child acquires at home a religious education, restricted or extended according to the earnestness of the views of the parents; but no person acquainted with facts will say that the artisan class, except the comparatively small portion that professes religion, either teaches it at home or seeks instruction in church or chapel. There is plenty of reason, therefore, why the anxiety which Mr. Bright refers to should exist, but whether it is in itself reasonable is a matter for separate discussion. But when he goes on to say that he thinks that "in every school love of truth, love of virtue, the love of God, and the fear of offending Him," should be taught, we can understand neither Mr. Bright nor the cheers that oddly followed the reference to these solemn matters. On what authority is such teaching to rest, and what is to be the teacher's answer when a child asks how it is known that there is a God, and what pleases or offends Him? The reply must either be insincere, or it must clear the school of the children of secularists. Mr. Bright added that as the cry from the humbler classes for education becomes louder and louder, the religious difficulty will become smaller and smaller; and in terms we are inclined to agree with him, though probably we do not mean exactly the same thing.

To his defence of free trade we can only advert. Here, of course, the veteran is strong; and, though it must be hard for him to go back to the sort of argument and illustration with which he had to convince audiences twenty years ago, Mr. Bright showed that he can do so at need, and with his old vigour. This, however, is a matter on which thoughtful persons will thank us for dilating, though it may be needful on occasion to trample on the nonsense of which capital is periodically made. We would call attention to his peroration, because greater truth and sounder advice have never been given to the many, and probably from no one's lips will the many be so willing to receive such teaching as from those of the popular orator and the advanced Liberal, now a Minister. Mr. Bright urged on his audience that no Government, no laws, no industry, no extent of freedom, can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people, unless there be in those homes economy, temperance, and the practice of virtue. If the poorer class would give up that single vice of drinking the country would be so changed that it would be hardly possible to know it again. The audience, which was largely composed of the class most in need of the lesson, cheered loudly. Let us hope they took it home. At all events, let it, for the reason we have mentioned—not that there is any novelty in the sermon, but that it came from a preacher who commands the popular ear—be sent far and wide by those who are in earnest in endeavouring to choke up the fountain of three-fourths of British crime.

In subsequent speeches Mr. Bright condemned the minority clause of the Reform Act, a question which we shall have ample opportunity of discussing with him; and he spoke out with strong sense on the subject of putting working men, as such, into Parliament. For this process he has no esteem; he believes that it would produce mere class representation. The point is to get the best man, no matter what he is—a doctrine so sound that we fear it will not find favour where it most needs consideration. To a deputation which attended him on the subject of the Fenian convicts he spoke with a fearless candour which did him the highest honour. He declared that the accounts of the ill-treatment of these criminals had been shown to be false, and that though as, happily, we have no political prisoners, we cannot isolate these Fenians, they receive all possible leniency. As for their release, glad as the Government would be to open the doors, it was not to be at present. They had committed no light crime. Least of all could allowance be made for those who had escaped to another country and conspired against that which they had left. Government would consult the safety of the nation, and would not go before public opinion. It would be well if Mr. Bright's language could be laid before the mass of the discontented in

Ireland; but this will not be done, though he will doubtless be speedily assailed with vile abuse by the organs of treason. His ample compensation will be found in the plaudits which his speech will earn from honest men of all parties.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Prince Leopold and Prince Christian walked out. In the evening the Queen gave a dance to the servants of the household at Osborne. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present for a short time. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked out. Prince Christian, accompanied by Sir John Simeon, Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel Nason, and Captain Cardew, went shooting in Parkhurst Forest. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Dean of Westminster.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louisa, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. Prince Christian left Osborne on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Gunton Park. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Christian walked out. Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey and Mrs. Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, took her customary drives.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Argyll has been compelled by illness to resign her position in the Royal household as Mistress of the Robes. The place thus vacated will be taken by the Duchess of Sutherland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of their family, continue at Gunton Hall, Norfolk.

Saturday last was the sixth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert Victor. The day was celebrated at Sandringham in the customary manner. The usual presents were distributed to the children of the schools by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the parish church of Gunton. The Rev. H. H. Lubbock officiated.

On Monday Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Gunton Hall, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. Prince Christian travelled by the Great Eastern Railway from London to Norwich, and posted thence, via Aylsham, to Gunton.

The Prince and Princess are entertaining a select circle of guests. The Prince has had excellent sport shooting. The Princess takes frequent drives.

Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting on the Prince.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur gave a ball at Rosemount, Toronto, on Thursday week. A large and brilliant company assembled.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF PRINCESS TECK.

Princess Teck (Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge) was safely delivered of a son, at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, at Kensington Palace. Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Edward H. Hills were in attendance. The Princess has continued to progress most favourably. The infant Prince is well.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, returned to town, yesterday week, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff have returned to the Embassy from visiting Earl and Countess Amherst in Kent.

The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived in town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Durham at Lambton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to Kimbolton Castle from a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Churchill have left Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest's seat in Dorsetshire, the Duchess and daughters for Blenheim Palace and the Duke to visit Marquis and Marchioness Camden at Bayham Abbey.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury gave a ball at Hatfield House, on Tuesday week, at which a very large company assembled.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford have left Claridge's Hotel for Gunton Park, Norfolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived in town from Bowood, Wilts.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived at Savernake Forest from a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Marquis of Bowmont has left the Clarendon Hotel for Gunton Park.

The Marquis of Lorne and Lord Walter Campbell have arrived in town from Inverary Castle.

The Earl and Countess de Grey left Gunton on Saturday last, where they had been staying on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, for Nocton, Lincolnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull have left London for Penhurst, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left Highclere Castle for Pixton Park, Dulterton, their seat in Somersetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have left town for Haigh Hall, Wigan.

The Countess Dowager of Craven returned to town on Tuesday from Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl of Camperdown has left town for Scotland.

The Earl of Orford has left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Grosvenor-square on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory, and the results are likely to be disastrous. Dykes, villages, railroads, and telegraphs have been swept away.

The statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund for October-November-December shows that Captain Warren and party left Jerusalem in the autumn, and went to the Lebanon to recruit their health. They are now actively engaged in completing their work. The most important shaft now open is that of the north-east angle. Most of the shafts have been closed for want of funds.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The extraordinary story from Paris is, of course, the topic of the week. In brief, Prince Pierre Bonaparte (son of Lucien, brother of the first Napoleon) did, on Monday last, in his own house at Auteuil, shoot dead a man calling himself Victor Noir, but who was really one Salomon, a Hebrew, formerly a linen-draper, but later a writer in scurrilous newspapers. The Prince at once delivered himself up to the law, and is immediately to be tried by the Supreme Court of Justice. Salomon, accompanied by a M. Fonvielle, had gone to the Prince's house to convey to him a challenge from a M. Paschal Grousset, against whom Prince Pierre had written very savagely in a Corsican journal, in regard to equally savage attacks by M. Paschal Grousset upon the family of the Emperor. But the Prince had previously challenged M. de Rochefort, and appears to have thought, at first, that his visitors came on that person's behalf. When he had read the letter they brought, violent language was used, but it is not known by whom an assault was made. The Prince says that he was struck in the face by Salomon, and there are said to have been signs of a blow with a ringed hand, and he alleges that M. Fonvielle produced a pistol. The latter says that the Prince gave Salomon the first blow. At all events, the Prince drew a revolver, and fired upon Salomon, who staggered from the house and expired before a surgeon arrived. Prince Pierre states further that, seeing Fonvielle aiming at him, he fired one or two more shots, but without effect. The Supreme Court will decide which story is true, and, although the probabilities might be pretty safely affirmed, one may as well wait the judicial decision. M. de Rochefort's paper, of course, instantly came out with abuse of the coarsest and most detestable kind, directed against the Napoleons; and in turn the Government has seized the paper for seditious articles and prosecutes the editor. The situation is therefore exciting and complicated enough to satisfy even the Parisians. Sympathy ought to be felt for the Emperor, in whose family this scandal occurs at a moment when he is engaged in helping the nation to carry out its own wishes.

The death of the brave and good Sir de Lacy Evans sends us back through a long series of years, during which one was always hearing of him as engaged either in the military service of his country, in a crusade for what he thought a good cause, or in political exertion. A finer soldier or a more true-hearted man I suppose has seldom lived. Even the Spaniards, though they are not given to remember benefits, and only admit that in the Peninsular War an English contingent under one Wellington was of some use to their own heroic commander, will perhaps have something to say for De Lacy Evans, though the dynasty for which he fought is at an end, for the present. How election verses stick in one's memory when worthier things pass away! I recollect that when Colonel Evans beat Sir John Cam Hobhouse, on his offering himself for re-election by Westminster after taking office, some very smart Tory verses were published in the *Standard*, and Sir John was recommended to go to his various colleagues for comfort. Westminster was supposed to sing, as a lady who had rejected a suitor of whom she was tired—

When first you came wooing, John Cam, John Cam,

When first you came wooing, John Cam,

You came with "Old Glory,"

Who hated a Tory

As much as a Hebrew hates ham, ham,

As much as a Hebrew hates ham.

Then the various backslidings of the once fiery Radical were sketched, with the growing aversion of his mistress, and finally she exultingly declared,

We've parted for ever, John Cam, John Cam,

We've parted for ever, John Cam;

And you can't think, good heavens!

With tall Colonel Evans,

You can't think how happy I am, am,

You can't think how happy I am.

How long ago it is since Mr. Charles Mathews made his first appearance in "One Hour" or the "Carnival Ball," at the Olympia Theatre, is a less agreeable consideration for "us youth," as Falstaff says, than the extraordinary quantity of intellectual pleasure which, since that date, he has been giving to those who, in spite of the many, believe acting to be one of the fine arts—to require brains, culture, and study—and who are not content to be amused with an inferior article. I do not think that full justice has ever been done to Mr. Mathews as an artist, and I do think that fact has come upon the consciences of sundry now that he is leaving us. Nobody ever saw him play carelessly or without doing his utmost to fill in the outline of his part, often a mere sketch, with the best colouring it would bear. When, by good fortune, he got hold of a character that he could fairly grapple with, his brightness, his *fineness*, his completeness of personation were things to remember, and we mean to remember them. Of the most graceful type of comedy (not that of the old school, which demands mock sentiment) he was—if I fall into the preterite it is only because he is going away, and he is as brilliant as ever—Mr. Mathews is the most perfect representative I have ever seen. As for the parts which we have agreed to call Charles Mathews's parts because his rapid articulation and never-wearied liveliness were called into play by them, they were delightful *tours de force*, but he has done a hundred better things. I hope that he means to let the Australians see him in a round of his more important characters, as well as in his pyrotechnics. But let him play what he may, there is no danger of what he gracefully touched on in his speech at the banquet on Monday. Let the colonists watch his acting, and they will not say that we over-rate him. I wish him a pleasant voyage; I envy his fellow-passengers, and I am sure that he is departing on a prosperous adventure. "Anything for a change" is desirable at times, but a change to a glorious climate and to fresh audiences prepared to give that heartiest of all receptions, a colonial welcome, to an artist who will repay tenfold any pleasure he may receive, is a change on which he may be fairly congratulated. "Exit—to the Antipodes" is his last stage direction, but after an interval comes, "Re-enters—with a banker's-book;" and will there not be a "reception" then?

We ought all of us to be ashamed to write the word "cab." The way in which we have quietly and complacently walked into the trap is just one of those feats about which the less said the better. Mr. Lowe has taken off the carriage taxes, and the cab-owners have no single complaint in the world; but the public, that was thought to have a good score of complaints,—where is the public? Riding in the same dirty, ramshackle cabs as before, and paying the same price for the vile accommodation, by no means "an excellent word" in this case. We have trusted cab proprietors! Here is the middle of January, and there is not a new vehicle or a changed price. The "situation" is too comic for anger; but when our sense of fun begins to depart, and our laugh becomes false and stagey, it is possible that somebody may hear something.

Something I read the other day made me feel like the good Pantagruel, when he has listened to the insufferable pleadings of the two Lords, and is walking up and down in great perplexity, striving to compose the marvellous judgment which, as no person could possibly understand it, satisfied both parties, and caused them to rejoice that they had such a Solomon. One of them wishes to interpolate a new piece of folly, when Pantagruel turns on him with a furious and menacing gesture, and asks indignantly whether the questions are not tough enough, without new absurdity. Is not the question of education tough enough without the minds of the disputants being disturbed by an orator (of the engineering persuasion, and possibly an oracle among his class) apprising a meeting that, at Harrow, the pupils "pay fees for cockfighting and fisticuffs"? Such was the announcement made at a grave congress the other day by an enlightened reformer. Such a statement, referring to a great school almost within sight of London, may be received as evidence that the sooner education is taken in hand the better, for such extraordinary ignorance is almost inconceivable. A decent artisan would be insulted if asked whether he practises cockfighting; yet an artisan gets up and accuses one of the noblest schools in England of fostering the brutal spirit, and teaching it to the children of the upper classes. The good Pantagruel would have made short work with him.



THE POPE IN ST. PETER'S ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
SEE PAGE 80.



"WHAT CAN IT BE?" BY MADAME THULLIER.
SEE PAGE 74.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Grocers has given £100 to the Clerkenwell Emigration Fund to assist poor emigrants to Canada.

The Rev. Donald Fraser, of Inverness, has accepted the "call" from Marylebone Presbyterian church, and will enter on his ministry early in February next.

The standard height for candidates for admission to the metropolitan police force has been raised from five feet seven inches to five feet eight, with the exception of the standard for the river police, which remains, as before, at five feet seven.

Mr. T. A. Shaw Stewart has been elected treasurer of St. George's Hospital in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Charles Hawkins, the Government Inspector of Anatomical Schools, and a member of the council of the College of Surgeons.

A farewell dinner was given, on Monday, to Mr. Charles Mathews, who, as pleasantly stated by himself at his leave-taking benefit last week, is about to go on a "provincial tour to the Antipodes." The dinner took place at Willis's Rooms. Over 200 gentlemen assembled to bid Mr. Mathews a farewell.

According to an ancient civic custom on the first Monday after the Feast of the Epiphany (or "Plough Monday," as it is called), the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of their household and a number of Corporation officers, on Monday, at dinner at the Mansion House.

At an inquest in Broad-street, St. Giles's, yesterday week, on a child which had been suffocated, the Coroner, Dr. Lankester, said he held one hundred inquests every year on children dying from suffocation, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it was through the children sleeping with their parents.

The programme for 1870 of the Royal Botanic Society of London has been issued. There will be exhibitions of spring flowers in March and April, summer exhibitions in May and June, and an exhibition of American plants during the first fortnight in June. There will be the usual musical promenades and lectures.

The shareholders in the Great Central Gas Company have assented to a scheme for increasing the capital so as to enable the company to extend their works, and pay off the deficiency caused by the Higgs frauds. The defalcations originally amounted to £71,149; but, by an accruing surplus at Midsummer last, the loss has been reduced to £38,642.

The winter session of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, was inaugurated, yesterday week, by a conversation, under the presidency of the Rev. J. S. Brewer, the Vice-Principal. During the term lectures will be delivered by Mr. W. H. Flower, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the Rev. J. L. Davies, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. Eugene Oswald, and the Rev. L. D. Bevan.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Newmarsh, president of the Statistical Society, in the chair—at which the present mode of preparing the returns of exports and imports at the Custom House and at the Board of Trade was criticised, and the necessity for a simplification in the manner of presenting these returns was generally recognised.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, it was decided that £12,000 ought to be raised specially to meet the expenses of the new hospital at Hampstead, erected for the reception of sufferers from famine fever. The special committee appointed to deal with the outbreak of this disease reported that, in all probability, it would be necessary to proceed with the erection of the remaining three wards of the temporary hospital.

At a meeting of the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, on Wednesday, a letter was read from the Poor-Law Board stating that the authorities at Whitehall would be willing to remove all restrictions which prevented co-operation between boards of guardians and such societies as the Emigration Fund. It was resolved to appeal to the public for subscriptions and to send a deputation to the Premier asking the Government to place troops at the disposal of the committee.

A gathering of an unusual character took place, on Wednesday evening, in the New-cut. A reformed burglar, named Ned Wright, has for some years past been conspicuous for his labours among the outcasts of that district; and on Wednesday he invited about 200 professed thieves to meet him at a "soup supper." There was no lack of guests—the sole necessary credential being a "previous conviction." After supper the men were addressed, prayers were offered up, and hymns were sung. Perfect order was maintained.

As Miss Howard, of the Greenwich Theatre, was going home on Monday night, she heard screams for help from under Catford Bridge, crossing the Ravensbourne river. Looking over, she saw two children struggling in the water, and plunging in, she succeeded in getting them to the bank, which, being several feet high and nearly perpendicular, she was unable to climb. After considerable endurance, all three were on the point of sinking, when Superintendent Griffin, hearing their cries, rode up and rescued them from their perilous condition.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., recently presented £5000 to the Royal College of Surgeons for the endowment of a professorship of dermatology. The council offered the professor's gown to the donor. Mr. Wilson accepted the honour, and will deliver a course of lectures on dermatology, commencing on the 31st inst. At the conclusion, Professor Flower, F.R.S., will deliver eighteen lectures on the anatomy of the mamma; and in June next Professor Birkett, F.R.C.S., and Mr. Hulke, F.R.S., will complete the lectures for the present collegiate year.

The City Press says the total amount expended in connection with Lord Mayor's Day was £2787. Of this sum the dinner and wines cost £1225; the decorations, £849; the procession, £215; the music in Guildhall, £50; printing and stationery, £183. The "general expenses" reached a total of £263 14s. Amongst the items are 16 gs. to the bellers of eight churches, £38 10s. for the hire of plants, and £50 for the "scenic representation of Constantinople;" and the statutory and pictures involved an outlay of £55. Of the amount £1293 was paid by the Lord Mayor, £645 by each of the Sheriffs, and £200 by the City Lands Committee.

A scheme for reconstructing the Albert Life Assurance Company was, last Saturday, submitted to a meeting of policy-holders and approved. No person connected with the management of the former office is to be connected with the resuscitated company, which is to be known as the New Albert. The capital is to be £500,000, to be issued to the shareholders in the old company when they shall have paid up the full amount of £20 per share. The policies are to be reduced to their present value, and re-issued, together with debentures or certificates of charge upon the future profits of the company for the amount of such reduction.

Mr. Charles B. Vignoles, F.R.S., the newly-elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, assumed the chair at the meeting on Tuesday evening. In his inaugural address Mr. Vignoles gave a sketch of the progress of events which has led to the present system of engineering on the Continent, as contrasted with the British mode of going to work; ventured upon some reminiscences of matters which at the time were replete with interest to engineers; and, in conclusion, referred to some of the chief professional subjects of the day. A list of the members, corrected to the 1st inst., shows that there were borne on the book sixteen honorary members, 663 members, 948 associates, and 170 students.

Under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., a workmen's international conference took place on Monday, at the Society of Arts, to discuss the arrangement for the proposed exhibition in the Agricultural Hall in July next. The subjects dealt with included the classification of objects in the exhibition, the system of prizes, the opening of workshops in the building, and the best way of promoting the interests of technical education. The conference was followed by a dinner and a public meeting, at which Mr. Huxley presided. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Mr. T. Hughes, M.P.; Mr. Morley, M.P.; Mr. Mundella, M.P., and others took part in the proceedings.

The annual meeting of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Victoria Park was held, on Tuesday, at the City of London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. W. Fowler, M.P. The report of the committee contained the following passages:—"The number of in-patients under treatment during the year has amounted to 741, or 102 more than those of the previous year; of these cases 675 have been discharged more or less materially relieved, and sixty-six have died. The total number of in-patients admitted since the wards were opened in 1855 is 6527. The out-patients under treatment in the year as new cases have amounted to 13,905, the attendance each week averaging 1154. The total number of out-patients that have received the benefits of the institution since its establishment is 170,593." The report was adopted.

An important meeting of officers commanding brigades, representing the 37,459 volunteer artillerymen of the country, convened by Colonel Harcourt, president of the council, to consider the requirements of the force at their annual meeting at Shoeburyness, with a view of communicating them to the Secretary of State for War, was held, on Thursday, at the rooms of the association, No. 12, Charing-cross. A long discussion took place upon the propositions of the Secretary of State for War, and it was ultimately resolved that circulars should be issued by the council to all officers commanding volunteer artillery brigades, requesting that they would communicate their opinions on the propositions of Mr. Cardwell to the committee with as little delay as possible. A proposition was submitted that the meeting at Shoeburyness should be extended from a week to a fortnight, but this, after some discussion, was postponed. A further proposition—viz., that a prize should be given for repository drill at Shoeburyness, was agreed, and the meeting separated.

Dr. Lankester, on Wednesday, held an inquest, at Hampstead, on the body of Miss Martha Jane Monkhouse, aged twenty, who was found in the Viaduct-pond, Hampstead, on Monday morning last. Mr. Wm. Henry Hooper, of Malvern-terrace, Kilburn, said that the deceased was his step-daughter. She went out on Sunday evening with the expressed intention of going to church. As she did not return, witness went out to look for her. On returning, he found that the document produced had been found open in a drawer:—"You'll find my body in the Viaduct-pond, Highgate-fields. Forgive me for committing this act; but I'm tired and sick of life. Good-by! God bless my own Charlie, and protect him. I'm mad as mad can be, and have been for some [sentence not finished]. And this is why I'm about to do this.—JENNIE MONKHOUSE." She was engaged, witness said, to be married to a gentleman, who was the "Charlie" referred to, and there was no reason to suppose she had been disappointed. Other evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

A meeting of the executive committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were Lord Alfred Churchill; Alderman Sir David Salomons, M.P.; Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton; Alderman Sir James C. Lawrence, M.P.; Major-General Lefroy; Mr. A. C. Barclay, M.P.; the Rev. Canon Brown, Vicar of Woolwich; the Hon. Reginald Capel; Mr. Henry Kingscote; the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of St. Matthias, Poplar; Mr. Alexander McArthur; Mr. C. H. W. A'Court Repington; Mr. Dixon, emigration agent for Canada; Mr. Joseph Gibbs; and Mr. J. Standish-Haly, the secretary. Mr. F. A. Bevan, a member of the committee, inclosed a cheque for £100 from his firm, Barclay, Bevan, and Co., and £50 from Mr. J. G. Barclay, and expressed a hope that the committee would keep clear of other societies. Mr. Henry Buxton inclosed cheques for £170 10s. from members of his family, including one for £100 from Lady Buxton. Miss Florence Nightingale sent £5, with her best new-year's wishes for the success of the society's "invaluable work."

A new-year's treat was given, yesterday week, at the Children's Hospital, in Great Ormond-street. A large proportion of the patients were well enough to assist in the celebration, and the number was swelled by the addition of all the convalescent children from the new branch establishment at Cromwell House. Nineteen of those children, under the care of two nurses, were conveyed, in a private omnibus, from Highgate. The juvenile party was still further increased by the visit of nearly fifty children who had been inmates of the hospital during the year, and who were invited to take tea and join in the amusement of the afternoon. Generous friends provided all the extras needed to make the occasion a notable one. Cake and oranges, supplied by some ladies, besides other creature comforts, abounded. The children's coats were arranged in rows across the magnificent room used as a girls' ward, formerly the drawing-room of the old mansion; the occupants being all dressed in red jackets, to which the snow-white coverlets formed a pleasing contrast. Mr. Cremer, of Regent-street, according to his annual custom, gratuitously supplied a marionette performance, followed by gifts of toys from his almost boundless store. Afterwards the children joined in singing some carols and new-year hymns. Then came the crowning delight of the fête—the distribution of toys, picture-books, and warm clothing to every child.

The Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb gave their annual Christmas soirée on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the large Queen's Concert-room of which was crowded with the unhappily afflicted persons for whose interest this society makes great exertions. The association have religious services and lectures on Sundays at the Polytechnic Institution; St. George's School-room, Borough-road; St. Jude's School-room, Commercial-street, Whitechapel; Holy Trinity School-room, Church-street, Hoxton; and St. Paul's School-room, Edwards-street, Deptford. The friends of the afflicted will be glad to learn that the Marquis of Westminster has given the site for a new church expressly devoted for the deaf and dumb, having a frontage in Oxford-street, towards the building fund of which £3400 has been subscribed. In the last annual report the total income of the association was somewhat under that of the preceding year. Mr. C. J. Gloyd filled the chair, and delivered a suitable address to the audience, which was interpreted by the Rev. Samuel Smith, secretary of the institution. Afterwards the amusements for the recreation of the audience commenced with Professor Groves's mechanical and picturesque Eidophusikon illustrations of the Holy Land, with descriptive lectures and moving figures. A moving diorama of the mutiny of the sepoy, the war in India, and the bombardment of Delhi followed. There were astonishing feats of legerdemain by Professor Du Cann, and a pantomimical representation of the "Dumb Sailor" by Signor Stapeio (deaf and dumb), succeeded by other pleasing amusements.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday, Lord Houghton gave an extempore address of some length, describing the principal incidents of his visit to Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal. To the question, What is the canal? he answered with a conviction that it was, in its influences, geographically, politically, and commercially overrated. That it had its importance was proved by the fact of its execution. He considered the present state of the canal perfectly effective for its purpose. As to its future commercial value, he looked upon a canal that followed a railway as not being capable of doing much. All it can do is to extend trade. It would benefit the small trades of Italy and the Levant, as also of Austria; but upon the large commerce of England and France it would have but little effect. In the discussion which followed, Sir Frederick Arrow said that he viewed the canal as an unqualified success, and looked upon its influence as very great indeed. He saw no difficulty in maintaining a regular depth of 23 ft. or 24 ft., which was sufficient for the largest vessels, by lightening their loads, to pass through. Sir Bartle Frere believed it would be the great line of trade from India, and commented upon the large saving in expense, as well as the better carriage of goods, by the absence of removals and transshipments. Mr. Fowler, C.E., testified to the success and value of the work. The difficulties met with were the silting of Port Said by the waters of the Nile, the blowing of the sand, the wasting away of the slopes of the banks, and the evaporation from the vast expanses of the Bitter Lakes. There were no difficulties here, however, which could not be overcome.

The annual meeting of the British Orphan Asylum, at Mackenzies Park, Slough, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, the secretary, stated that the report of the Rev. James Hill, Head Master of the Royal Naval School, with regard to the education of the children, was most encouraging. During the past year eight pupils had presented themselves at the Oxford and Cambridge local examination, and had all passed creditably—some with marked honours. The receipts of the year were £6322, and the extraordinary receipts amounted to £1500. The ordinary expenditure amounted to £5992.

Mr. Bazalgette, C.E., has reported to the Metropolitan Board of Works that the Thames Embankment and roadway to the Mansion House, as well as the Metropolitan District Railway to Bread-street-hill, will probably be opened to the public in the course of the summer. The only approaches at present sanctioned by Parliament are the Whitehall-place, the Craven-street, Villiers-street, and the Norfolk, Surrey, and Arundel street approaches; but the purchase of the land belonging to the Crown required for the Whitehall-place approach is not yet completed. The Metropolitan District Railway Company have requested that the Whitehall-place approach may be opened simultaneously with the Charing-cross railway station, which the company expect to have completed within three or four months.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The fen lands in Lincolnshire have been flooded, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

Mr. Langton has been unanimously chosen chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

The *Chester Courant* announces the presentation of a silver cradle to the Mayor of Chester (Mr. F. Dickson).

The *Irish Times* says it has been finally decided by the Government not to call out the Irish militia for training this year.

The conference of Liberal Peers, members of the House of Commons, and others, to be held in Dublin on the Irish land question, is fixed for Feb. 2.

Five lives have been lost at a mine near Dowlais, in Wales, from the breaking of the rope by means of which the men were ascending from their work.

The Dublin Corporation on Monday adopted, after discussion, a resolution calling upon the Government to grant a Royal residence and a national Parliament to Ireland.

Lord George Manners, M.P., has resigned the position of Deputy Chairman of the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions, which his Lordship only held about nine months.

On Wednesday the Sheffield Town Council decided by a majority of 18 to 16 to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for the borough, at a salary of not less than £1000 per annum.

The Southampton Corporation has given a piece of land for the erection of a ragged school. There is already one ragged school in the town, which is educating about 600 poor children.

Of the expenses incurred by the Corporation of Southampton in the trial of the election petition against the return of Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Hoare, and amounting to £378, the Treasury has allowed only £138.

At a meeting of the Education League at Birmingham, Mr. Dixon, M.P., stated that already they had got not only the adhesion of fifty members of Parliament, 500 clergymen, and 9000 members, but a subscription list of £50,000.

The *Lincoln Mercury* says that Mr. T. Baring, M.P., has caused to be distributed to the poor of Huntingdon and Godmanchester a large number of excellent blankets, the recipients in Huntingdon numbering 554, and in Godmanchester 450.

Proceedings for alleged bribery at the Norwich municipal election have been commenced in that city against a man named Hardiment, who is also to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for bribery at the last Parliamentary contest.

Lord Harrowby presided, last week, over a meeting of the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture, at which a discussion on the land question took place, and a resolution was passed recognising the value of arbitration as a mode of settling differences between a landlord and a tenant on the expiration of a lease.

Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., presided at the annual soirée of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, and delivered a speech on education, in the course of which he opposed the plan of compelling parents to send their children to school. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Colonel Akroyd, M.P.

The old Star and Garter Hotel, at Richmond-hill, so long known as a resort of convivial parties from London, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning. So rapidly did the flames spread after the outbreak in the basement had been discovered that Mr. John C. W. Lever, who had assumed the position of manager but a fortnight ago, had no time to escape, and was burnt to death.

Some importance is attached by the *Derby Mercury* to the discovery of a new coal-field in South Derbyshire. It is about a mile and a half south-west of the Gresley station on the Burton and Leicester Railway. Mr. Molyneux, F.G.S., writes, in a work just published, that it is commercially of the greatest value, as opening out excellent seams of the Main, the Woodfield, the Stockings, the Eureka, the Stanhope, and, beneath them, the Kilburn coals and the ironstones.

At the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. John Grave) a meeting was held at the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday, with the view of promoting a system similar to the one which has been established in Birmingham, of having collections in places of worship in support of the public charities. It was stated that in Birmingham during the last eleven years £42,000 had been raised in this way. A resolution in favour of simultaneous annual collections being made in the churches and chapels of Manchester and neighbourhood was passed.

An extensive landslip at Monkland Glen, a valley about 250 ft. in depth, down which flows the Calder water, is reported by the *Edinburgh Courant*. The southern side of the glen rises precipitously from the water, and as a farmer and his two sons were walking along the top of it they suddenly felt the ground moving under them. Taking to their heels, they soon reached a place of safety. The large mass of land which they had quitted slid rapidly down into the valley with a great noise. The course of the stream being completely blocked, the valley was soon flooded for a considerable distance, and a quantity of water was forced to a house standing fully 100 ft. up the declivity.

Messrs. Bright, Dixon, and Muntz, the members for Birmingham, addressed their constituents, on Tuesday night, in the Townhall. That spacious edifice was densely crowded, and the hon. gentlemen were enthusiastically received. The chief topic of Mr. Bright was the Irish land question, his remarks on which are given in full on page 75.—Mr. Bright made several speeches on Wednesday. In regard to the minority vote, he reckoned it among the absurdities of legislation, nor was it less unjust than absurd. Still, although it had given a deal of unjustifiable trouble, its effect had been to add to the democratic majority in the House of Commons. He could not say what the Government would do in the matter. As to sending working men into Parliament, he hoped that before long they would have members who obeyed the instructions of their constituents, and then whether or not any of the members were working men would not much matter. Mr. Bright bore testimony to the signal change which, since the Reform Act, had already come over the tone and temper of the House of Commons. Replying to a deputation on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, Mr. Bright said that the Government were bound to preserve peace; and also to observe the temper of the country, and could not yield to armed menace.

On Wednesday week the twenty-third soirée of the Brighthouse Mechanics' Institute was held in the Townhall. Between 350 and 400 persons were at tea. The chair, after tea, was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, who was supported by Mr. H. W. Ripley, Mr. M. Dawson (Mayor of Bradford), and other gentlemen.

The returns prepared in the Cork Union, in answer to the circular of the Poor-Law Commissioners, show that there are 6053 holdings in the union, of which 2065 are at will. There are 617 tenements under leases for 21 or 31 years. There are 2574 holdings valued under £15, 871 from £15 to £30, 618 from £30 to £50, 660 over £50 and under £100, and 224 at £100 and upwards. The tenancies-at-will are all in the class of small holdings.

Mr. E. S. Drewe, of the Grange, Honiton, who has been for thirty years leader of the Liberal party in North Devon, has had a testimonial presented to him. It consists of a magnificent silver ewer and candelabra, standing 27 in. high, and costing upwards of £400. The presentation was made, on Thursday week, in the Barnstaple Music-Hall, at a luncheon, which was attended by upwards of 300 representatives of the various parts of the division. Mr. J. H. Buller presided, and Mr. T. D. Acland occupied the vice-chair.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that at the end of last week gold was found near the famous Falls of Foyers. Not only in several washings from the river was the precious metal found, but in a basin of alluvial drift found below a range of trap rock a "colour" was detected. Sir Roderick Murchison, long ago, and Dr. Lindsay in a paper recently read before the Geological Society, pointed out this spot as likely to be auriferous. Messrs. Ferguson also recently examined part of the watershed of the Nairn, and, in the course of two hours, report having found two pennyweights. This gold is pronounced superior in quality to the Sutherlandshire metal; while the specimens of washings from Foyers closely resembles Californian gold, and promises to be rich in quality. It may here be added that in the whole of the district extending from Foyers to Nairn the prevailing geological features are rock of secondary formation, with occasional outcrops of granite—shale, clayslate, quartz, and extensive ridges of trap rock, however, generally prevail. The existence of gold in this district would almost seem to have been known to the original inhabitants, as a number of places received their names from their supposed or real connection with this metal. With regard to the Foyers discovery, the "prospectors" consider the result of their brief search to be most encouraging. No prolonged investigation was made, as it was sufficient for the purpose that they had found auriferous deposits to exist in the stream and locality.

The Diocesan Synod of Down, Connor, and Dromore assembled, on Monday, at Belfast, for the purpose of receiving and discussing reports from the standing Committee on Church Organisation and Commutation. The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided, and there was a large attendance of the clergy and also of influential laity. A resolution was passed on Tuesday that the Synod shall consist of three orders—Bishops, clergy, and laity. In case the Bishops dissent from the other two orders, action to be suspended till the next meeting, when, if the motion is affirmed by two thirds of the other two orders, it should be submitted to the bench of Bishops for their final decision. It was also declared that the power of selecting a clergyman and nominating him to the bishopric for a benefice should be vested in the Diocesan Board; and, should the Bishop refuse the appointment, appeal to be allowed to the bench of Bishops. The Synod concluded its deliberations on Wednesday. A report was brought in by the standing committee with reference to the funds granted to ministers by the Church Act, strongly commending commutation. Opposition was offered to its adoption, but it was resolved that it be received. It is to come before a future meeting. Some speakers, opposing the adoption of the report, stated that probably during the approaching Session an additional Act would be passed, doing fuller justice to the Irish Church in some minor points, especially with reference to glebes.—The Marquis of Drogheda presided, yesterday week, at a meeting of the Convention delegates of the United Diocese of Dublin, Glendelagh, and Kildare. A form of queries for the acquirement of information as to the several parishes of the diocese was proposed by Sir Edward Grogan, and favourably received by the committee.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8:—

In London the births of 2431 children (1247 boys and 1184 girls) were registered last week.

The deaths registered in the same time were 1637. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, the registered births averaged 2118, and the deaths 1545 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2330 births and 1690 deaths. The registered births were therefore 101 above, and the deaths 2 below, the estimated average. The deaths registered last week included 8 from small-pox, 30 from measles, 134 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 4 from typhus 13 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 18 from simple continued fever, 19 from diarrhoea, 135 from phthisis, 295 from bronchitis, 102 from pneumonia, and 82 from heart disease. Five out of the eight fatal cases of smallpox occurred in the east districts. The epidemic of scarlet fever is still maintaining its hold upon the metropolis, and especially in the poorest and most densely-populated districts. The 134 deaths registered from that cause last week were, however, the fewest in number which have been recorded in any week (except the Christmas week) since the middle of August last. During the fifty-two weeks ended on Jan. 1 there were altogether 5803 deaths registered in London from scarlet fever—a mortality equivalent to 183 deaths to every 100,000 of the population. The disease was therefore more fatal in London last year than in any previous year since registration commenced; the nearest approach to so high a death-rate having been in 1863, when scarlet fever killed 171 persons to every 100,000 of the then population.

From the commencement of the present year the registered births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, having an estimated aggregate population of nearly seven and a quarter millions—or one-fourth of the whole population of the kingdom—will be given in the weekly return. Several additions have been made to the information hitherto published; the towns of Portsmouth, Norwich, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sunderland, all important centres of population, are now included for the first time; and many interesting particulars relative to the causes of the fatal disease in the provincial towns as well as in London will be found in the tables. The Registrar-General has thus endeavoured to render the weekly return more useful to the authorities, to men of science, and to the public:—

During the week ending the 8th inst. 5123 births and 4162 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns; the aggregate mortality was in the ratio of thirty deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. A comparison of the deaths registered last week in the English cities and towns shows that the annual rate of mortality was 30 per 1000 in Salford, 37 in Manchester, 37 in Bristol, 35 in Nottingham, 33 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31 in Leicester, 30 in Leeds, 30 in Birmingham, 28 in London, 28 in Liverpool, 28 in Sheffield, 27 in Norwich, 26 in Portsmouth, 24 in Wolverhampton, 23 in Sunderland, 22 in Bradford, 21 in Hull. Half the deaths in Sunderland were of infants in their first year, the proportion of these premature deaths in London and the other towns being on an average about one fourth of the total mortality. Measles and scarlet fever caused one fourth of the deaths in Portsmouth, and one seventh of the deaths in Bristol; scarlet fever caused 18 out of 150 deaths in Leeds, and 25 out of 134 in Sheffield; whooping-cough caused 16 out of 215 deaths in Birmingham, and 29 out of 351 deaths in Manchester and Salford.

The Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland supply the facts which show that deaths occurred last week at the annual rate of 37 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 47 in Glasgow, and 28 in Dublin.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. J. F. Collier, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Poole, in the place of the late Mr. Bullar.

Mr. Bacon, the new Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, took his seat for the first time, on Tuesday, in the court at Lincoln's-inn-fields, where the regular sittings will henceforth be held.—Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Sykes, the official solicitors under the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor the official solicitors under the new Act of 1869, in all cases where no trustee shall be appointed and during any vacancy in the office of trustee, and to act generally for the registrars of the court in cases where their services may be required.—Tuesday night's *London Gazette* does not comprise a single case of bankruptcy since the new law came into operation on the 1st. inst.

The bankruptcy of the Countess d'Alteyrac came before the Chief Judge on Wednesday. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that a dividend of 4s. or 5s. in the pound would shortly become payable.

The case of Mr. Mark Riddle Currie was before the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday week. He attributes his failure to "bad debts, losses on shipment, and consequent loss on policy of assurance on cargo to England, by non-payment of insurance made on timber lost in the river Salween, British Burmah, by wreck of the ship 'Northland.'" The numerous creditors of the bankrupt reside in London, at Brighton, and Rangoon, and his total indebtedness exceeds £90,000, of which about £11,000 is due to secured creditors. The assets are reported to be considerable. The sitting was, after some discussion, adjourned.

The following is a case of bankruptcy recently decided:—"Adjudicated on his own petition, debts £5000, assets £5 cash and two boxes of cigars; no accounts, no opposition, unconditional order of discharge."

Mr. Peabody's will was the subject of an application to the Court of Probate on Tuesday. It arose out of the provision which directed the English executors to pay to the English legatees their legacies and the residue to the American executors, which brought the American will within the purview, as it were, of the English law. The Court, in compliance with the wish of the English executors, decided that probate might be issued without the American document being incorporated with the English will.

The appeal against the order made by Vice-Chancellor James to wind up the Family Endowment Society, one of the numerous affiliations of the Albert, was on Wednesday dismissed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Giffard. The petition was originally presented by Major-General Pott, one of the Family Endowment annuitants; and the main question was whether the obligation of the shareholders to pay the annuities had ceased with the collapse of the Albert. The Vice-Chancellor held that the smaller society had not ceased to exist so as to prejudice the rights of its creditors, and the full Court of Appeal has sustained this decision.

About a month ago one of the sufferers in the New-cross railway accident obtained, in the *Secondaries Court*, £1150 as damages from the Brighton Railway Company. The latter, deeming the sum excessive, obtained a fresh writ of inquiry, and on Wednesday the unhappy passenger received £500 less than on the former occasion.

An action for the non-delivery of 200 copies of the engraving of Mr. Frith's picture of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. The plaintiff, Mr. Beckingham, is a tobacconist in the Strand, and the defendant is the widow and executrix of the late Louis Victor Platon, picture-dealer, of the Haymarket. The plaintiff also alleged that the deceased had appropriated two pictures, which were retained by him as the value of the copies of the engraving. The copyright of Mr. Frith's picture was re-sold to Mr. Graves, and after Mr. Platon's death the present difficulty arose. After some discussion, the case was postponed until Mr. Graves had been consulted.

A jury at Maidstone, on Wednesday, awarded £250 as damages in an action for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Maria Waterman, is a domestic servant, twenty-six years of age, residing at Morden; and the defendant is a farmer at Sittingbourne.

A chemist was, yesterday week, charged at Marlborough-street with having infringed the provisions of the Act regulating the sale of poisons. He had sold both strychnine and oxalic acid, and neglected to enter the name of the purchaser in a book, as well as to label the poison with his own name and address. He was fined 40s.

The Chartered Gas Company has been fined by the Lord Mayor for supplying bad gas. The decision has been appealed against.

Mr. Demetrio Pappa, the late manager of the Oriental and Commercial Bank (Limited), was, on Thursday week, charged before the Lord Mayor with having embezzled five cheques belonging to the bank, amounting to £538. The defendant had a salary of £1200 a year, besides certain allowances. The present prosecution was undertaken at the instance of the Court of Chancery. Some formal evidence was given, and the defendant was remanded to Monday, when the charge against him was proceeded with. It is alleged that the defendant paid five cheques belonging to the bank to a firm of stockbrokers for shares transferred to himself and standing in the register in his own name. The defendant's case is that he was authorised by the directors to purchase shares, and that the payment of these cheques was known and authorised by them. The hearing was once more adjourned.

A highway robbery with violence, in broad daylight, in Regent-street, took place yesterday week. Two young ladies were looking at the window of a jeweller's shop, when a man suddenly seized the arm of one, and with force screwed it round until she was obliged from pain to let go her purse. Fortunately, Mr. Tuckett crossing the street saw the transaction and followed and captured the thief. The magistrate complimented Mr. Tuckett upon his conduct, and committed the man, a painter, who said in defence that he was hungry, for trial.

Two strange confessions have been made to the metropolitan police. John Hardy accuses himself of having set fire to several houses, in order to obtain the rewards for calling the firemen. A clerk named Dyer declares he murdered a sailor, thirteen years ago, at the Victoria gold-fields. Both men are supposed to be crazy.

The January Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday. Amongst the cases disposed of was one of a character not often heard at the Old Bailey—viz., a prosecution for trespassing in pursuit of game. The offence was committed on the grounds of Lord Fitzhardinge, at Cranford Park, Hounslow, and the three men charged were found guilty, and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.—The principal charge disposed of on Tuesday was that against a policeman named Woolgar, who was indicted for having robbed a woman of light character upon the highway, and stolen 2s. 7d. from her person. He was convicted, and sentenced by the Recorder to seven years' penal servitude. Harris Levy was found guilty of burglary, and judgment was respite until next sessions. A postman named Jessop was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a letter containing a large sum of money. A man named Robinson, and another named Collins, were each sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, the one for a highway robbery, and the other for having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon his wife. The robber is to receive a flogging in addition to his imprisonment.—On Wednesday William Seemark, a cabman, was convicted of arson, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. John Alexander, described as a draper, was found guilty of having unlawfully wounded his wife under great provocation, and was discharged on his recognisances to appear for judgment when called upon. Thomas Sheen, a labourer, for having grievously wounded the landlord of the Totnes Castle, at Highgate, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Two brothers named Jacobs were prosecuted for having offended against some of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. One of the defendants, who pleaded guilty, was liberated on his recognisances, and the other was acquitted.—A notorious gang of

burglars were convicted on Thursday. Thomas Williams, Elizabeth Williams, Robert Hart, Moss Benjamin, and Nathan Benjamin, answered to an indictment which charged Williams with various burglaries, and the other prisoners with feloniously receiving property of the value of many hundred pounds, the produce of the burglaries. Moss Benjamin, a coffee-house keeper in the neighbourhood of Red Lion-street, and Thomas Williams, a well-known burglar, had each been previously convicted, and they were now sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Elizabeth Williams, who had been in prison about fifty times for watch robberies and other offences, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Hart, who appeared to have borne a respectable character, was sentenced to nine months hard labour; and Nathan Benjamin, who had been led astray by his father, to six months' hard labour. A reward of £5 was ordered to Chamberlain, Dowdell, and Carter, the officers who had investigated the burglaries.

Mr. Bruce has awarded a gratuity of £50 to the widow of the policeman Teehan, who, having been wrongfully dismissed from the metropolitan police by Sir Richard Mayne, fell into a state of great destitution, and shortly afterwards died.

Two habitual criminals, who had been repeatedly convicted, were dealt with at the Surrey Sessions on Monday. Each was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and eight years' surveillance by the police.—The Belgian who was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by that which is known as the foreign advertisement swindle was placed at the bar for trial, at the Surrey Sessions, yesterday week. For the defence advantage was taken of a technical flaw in the construction of the indictment, and the Court was compelled to direct a verdict of acquittal.

An illustration of sharp and brutal practice on the part of some Whitechapel thieves was given, on Wednesday, at an inquest on the body of a poor man who, on Boxing Day, fell upon the slippery pavement and fractured his skull. Although he was apparently dying at the time, several ruffians pounced upon him, tore open his pockets, and robbed him of every penny. The victim of this outrage survived his injuries ten days, and at the inquiry, on Wednesday, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Josiah Hurst, a butcher at Bolton, was sent to prison for three months, by the magistrates, on Saturday, for having in his possession the carcass of a cow so diseased as to be unfit for human food. The animal had been purchased by the prisoner for 45s.

A begging-letter impostor, who has been victimising and attempting to victimise the Liverpool clergy, has been sent to gaol for three months. The delinquent has two names—Samuel Stewart and Sinclair.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT IPSWICH.

An educational conference, convened under the auspices of the Manchester Union, was held at Ipswich on Wednesday afternoon, the chair being occupied by the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, recalled the state of the working classes in regard to education some fifty years since. Then there was apathy on the part of the lower classes on the subject of education, and a certain amount of doubt also prevailed on the subject among the upper classes. In the last fifty years, however, a great number of schools had been built, very large sums of money had been expended, and there hardly existed now a person of sound understanding and good feeling who did not desire to see every person in the country, if possible, brought under some system of education, both of a moral and social character. He should be sorry, however, to see any education unless it were accompanied by religious instruction. It would be hard to say that the present system adopted had not been a success. He was aware that there was a class of children, the offspring of the worst description of people in the large towns of the country, who were brought up in ignorance; and if these children as well as others could be brought under the influence of education, it would not only be a great benefit to themselves, but a positive advantage also to the country.

The Bishop of Norwich moved the first resolution, and said that it was a great question whether the education which had been attempted for several years past had succeeded or not. Some spoke of the efforts which had been made for the last thirty years as having resulted in failure, while others believed that they had been very successful. He was inclined to think that when the present system was spoken of as a failure the persons who so spoke of it had in view a class who had remained outside the movement. The great object of the efforts which had been made in connection with the Government grants had been to help to educate those who were able and willing to do something for themselves; but outside these persons there was a large class, some of whom were unable to afford anything for their education, and another large class who were not willing to do anything for their education. He did not consider that the present system was perfect; on the contrary, he believed it was capable of great improvement. The first point in which we needed to have the present system improved was the enhancing the qualifications of the teachers. A large body of qualified teachers had been raised up; but still there were large numbers of schools in the country where the teaching was certainly below what was desirable. There could not be a greater mistake or worse economy in providing education than to stint the encouragement and help afforded for the training of good and efficient teachers; and he thought we were at present behindhand in the matter of teachers. Another point in which improvement was required was the means of securing a more regular and constant attendance of scholars; but he did not believe that the only remedy for this was compulsion, unless we included in the expression moral compulsion. He thought we were far from having done all we might in the way of moral compulsion. We wanted not merely to improve our teaching and to secure an increased and regular attendance of scholars, but we wanted to adapt the whole plan of education more to the state of life to which it might please God to call children, and to the subsequent life which they might have to live. Another matter in which we stood in need of improvement was an extension of the present system. The operation of what was called Denison's Act should be compulsory, instead of permissive; the children of parents who were receiving outdoor relief, and who were consequently unable to pay anything for their education, would thus be provided for. A plan of free education tickets, to be distributed with care, might also be adopted. Before the compulsion of the police was resorted to, he thought more liberal encouragement should also be given to the voluntary efforts made for the education of the rough Arabs, as they were called, of our cities and towns. If, instead of giving one third of the cost of education, the Government were to give two thirds, the rest would easily be provided by voluntary efforts, and we might extend education even to the most difficult and worst class we had to deal with. There was a different system of education proposed by a large number of other persons. He was willing to give all honour to these persons for their zeal and their desire to promote education for all classes of the people; but the absence of a religious element in the new educational system proposed rendered it utterly irreconcilable with the system hitherto in force. The right rev. prelate moved, "That to complete the present system of denominational education, the following requirements must be embraced—the primary instruction of the children of the working classes, together with the inculcation of religious and moral truth, under provisions assuring the civil and religious liberty of parents and guardians, and the independent exercise of their responsibility as such."

The Rev. Canon Cromwell seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Corrance, M.P.; Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories; Mr. H. Biddell, the Ven. Archdeacon Groome, and other gentlemen addressed the congress, which adopted resolutions declaring that the system of instruction adopted should include the free education of all children of the pauper and vagrant class; that an extension was required of the Factory and Workshops Act, including all classes of industrial employments, under provisions applicable to each; and that no religious difficulty could justly be said to exist in denominational education aided by the State.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The recent occupation of the Nicobar Islands by the agents of the British Government, and their formal annexation to the Indian empire of Queen Victoria, as a remedy for the many outrages perpetrated by their savage inhabitants upon shipwrecked English crews, must be fresh in the public recollection. These islands, called by the Malays Pulo Sambillong, consist of nine islands, in two separate groups, lying not far from the western extremity of Sumatra, off the southern promontory of the Malayan peninsula, in latitude between 6 deg. 40 min. and 9 deg. 20 min. north, and in longitude from 93 deg. to 94 deg. east. Their soil is of volcanic formation, and extremely fertile; they are overgrown with cocoa-palms and bamboos, but will yield sugar, tobacco, oranges, and various tropical produce. The rainy season continues nine months of the year, and hurricanes are frequent.

We are favoured by Captain J. M. Williams, Assistant Government Engineer of Mysore, who accompanied the late expedition, with a series of

photographs taken by him, which show the scenery of those parts of the Nicobar archipelago visited by the naval squadron, with the dwellings, the costumes, and the figures of its wild population. One of them is a general view of the north group of islands, lying around the spacious harbour of Nancowry, the western entrance to which is shown on the left hand and the eastern entrance on the right. The two hulks, Blenheim and Erin-go-bragh, employed on this station, are moored in the centre; on one side is the Kwang-Tung gun-boat, on the other is the schooner Lady Lawrence. In the island of Nancowry, which lies directly opposite, in the middle of this view, forming a natural break-water to the harbour, the projecting point to the right hand is named Point Mayo, in honour of the present Governor-General. Here is the native village of Mala, composed of a few slightly-built huts, which are made of boughs, and thatched with grass, stuck upon rows of upright poles on the marshy shore, but sheltered by luxuriant cocoanut palms. The people, of the Malay race, numbering about 1000 in all the islands together, are savages of a lawless and ferocious disposition. The men go entirely

naked, and have no employment but hunting, fishing, and piracy; their addiction to which last-mentioned pursuit has obliged the British Government to take possession of the islands. This is not the first attempt of a European Power to establish an outpost of civilisation in the Nicobar Islands. They belonged to Denmark from the middle of the last century to the year 1818, when they were abandoned in consequence of the yellow fever, which had proved fatal to a great part of the Danish garrison. These islands are distant rather less than 200 miles from the Andamans, where the penal settlement of Port Blair was established, a few years ago, for the reception of criminals from Bengal.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

An interesting report presented by Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, to the members of the Ethnological Society, a few weeks since, will explain the subject of three of our Illustrations. It is only lately that

public attention has been turned to the unprotected state of the monuments and relics of past ages in our country. While the Society of Antiquaries has been preparing a list of all historical and regal monuments for the information of Government, the Ethnological Society has also been inquiring into the state of all prehistoric remains found in the British Isles. For this purpose a committee was appointed in March last, and the paper read by Lieutenant Oliver is one of the reports furnished to that committee, being the result of inquiries instituted during the past year.

The report brings to light the deplorable results of our past inattention to these valuable antiquities. It appears that wholesale destruction of them has taken place within the last century. In Jersey, for instance, out of fifty Celtic stone structures mentioned by Poindestre but very few remain. The finest cromlech in that island was presented to a popular Governor on his leaving the island; and of the four remaining cromlechs only the ruined vestiges remain, of which two have been restored after the ideas of a reverend amateur. In Alderney the navvies employed on the Admiralty works have amused themselves by smashing up all the megaliths



THE NICOBAR ISLANDS, IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

that they could lay their hands on. In the Isle of Herm the quarrymen of a granite company have destroyed, in a like manner, most of the capstones of the numerous cromlechs and circles in that small island. In Sark, or Serque, but one insignificant portion of a kist alone remains extant, where doubtless there were originally numbers. In Guernsey, however, that watchful archæologist Mr. Lukis has interfered to put a stop to such wanton demolition, but even there often without success.

We proceed to notice a few of these objects separately; and first the Pocquelaye Cromlech, near Gorey Harbour, Jersey. Special mention is made in the report of the Pocquelaye Cromlech. The only portion that was visible twenty years since was the huge capstone; the sustaining props and other stones being entirely hidden beneath the remains of the tumulus which is supposed to have generally covered such structures. About the year 1848 excavations were made which brought to light the side blocks; and last year the cromlech was still further denuded, and its remains exposed, as shown in our Engraving. The name of Pocquelaye, or "fairy-stone," is that given to the huge capstone by the superstitious peasantry of the island, who believe that the elves and sprites used to hold their revels on this stone. By what means such huge stones as this were lifted or deposited in such a position is still a mysterious problem as yet unsolved. There are not wanting in these days some who will not believe that they were placed by the hand of man, but who think that all such remains as the circles at Avebury

and the megalithic avenues in the Morbihan (Brittany) are so many freaks of nature, which, by glacial agencies or other means, has transported these masses from a distance and scattered them as moraines or erratic boulders. But there is little doubt now amongst the most learned archæologists as to the sepulchral character of these stone structures, which further discoveries tend to confirm. In this cromlech, besides the large western chamber covered in by the chief capstone, are several side cysts, or chambers, one of which is covered with a small capstone. A narrow avenue of stones forms an avenue from the east, at the entrance to which are the remains of two circular walls; but the exact uses of these are scarcely understood.

The cromlech at Mont St. Ube, though devoid of all the covering stones, is still very remarkable for the regularity of its form, which exhibits the original plan of the Celtic architects perhaps more perfectly than any other cromlech in the Channel Islands. The View given of this cromlech is from its north-eastern corner. It shows the interior of the western chamber, within which are two upright stone pillars showing marks of human handiwork. They have evidently been shaped at the top perhaps more fully to adjust the level of the superimposed capstone. This cromlech is more fully imbedded in the soil than the other above mentioned, which may tend to its longer preservation.

The menhirs, mænhirs, or pœlvans, are remarkable monoliths, or pillars of stone, which have been placed in conspicuous positions, at some unknown

date, probably to commemorate some signal victory or the death of some great chieftain. They serve as convenient landmarks, and a superstitious respect is paid to them by the peasantry. The menhir called Le Quesnel is a good example of these pillars. It is visible from some distance out to sea. It is situated in a rather desolate part of Jersey, not far from Moye Point, the flagstaff of which is a conspicuous object to the passengers in the English steamers that are signalled from here. An iron ring has been fixed to the top of the stone, to which a former proprietor had a stay affixed to prevent the stone being blown down; the stone being so well balanced that a high wind shakes it. This monument, however, has stood at least 2000 years, and is likely to last as long again, if the quarrymen, who are at work close to it, will let it remain. The remains in Guernsey have more especially been explored and minutely examined by Mr. Lukis, and the results are published by him and his sons, from time to time, in the *Archæologia*; whilst by the liberality of the same veteran the sites of various cromlechs have been purchased in order to ensure their protection. A detailed account of the most interesting cromlechs was given; especial notice being made of the well-known examples at L'Ancrese and Bordeaux Harbour, as well as of a cromlech, not before described, which was recently uncovered at Ville Nouaux, in Jersey. The recent alterations and rearrangement of the stones of the cromlechs of Le Couperon and La Pocquelaye were also brought to the notice of the Ethnological

Society. The report was fully illustrated by numerous photographs, drawings, maps, plans, and elevations; several of which we are allowed to engrave for this Journal.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE TUILERIES.

"The day of the year," as the French call it, is kept by the whole of Parisian society with strict performance of the duties of visiting and being visited; of complimenting their acquaintance and receiving compliments. But the ceremonial receptions at the Court of the Tuileries are of supreme importance. The Emperor, with his little son beside him, first admits to his presence in the Salle du Trône the Ambassadors of foreign States, headed by the Papal Nuncio, to wish him "A happy new year!" followed by the members of the Senate, the Corps Législatif, the Conseil d'Etat, the grand dignitaries of the Empire, the Marshals, the Judges, and the Metropolitan Prefects. The Empress Eugénie, for her part, receives the greetings of as great a number of ladies. They are, it need not be said, attired in a style becoming their rank and position in the world of fashion. The scene at this Imperial drawing-room assembly is represented in one of our Illustrations. It is the theme of much admiring comment among the female devotees of *la mode*. The Emperor and all his family are present.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIAN OCEAN.



VILLAGE OF MALA, POINT MAYO, NANCOWRY.



NATIVES OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

THE GALE LAST WEEK.

A gale passed over the metropolis last Saturday, and did considerable damage by dislodging old stacks of chimneys, dilapidated chimney-pots, and partially-constructed buildings. One or two severe accidents are recorded. The swaying of a tree in the rear of Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, forced down a wall twelve feet high in Clarence-place, which fell on to the pavement, where two ladies—Mrs. Clayton, of No. 6, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, with her sister, Miss Wells—were passing. The former escaped with severe injuries to her legs and the lower part of her body; but the latter was buried in the ruins, out of which she was taken insensible, and remains with little hopes of recovery. About one hundred yards from the same spot a chimney-stack, twenty feet above the roof of Cornwall Lodge, was blown down, and, breaking through the roof, buried beneath an enormous amount of debris Mrs. Gee, an aged lady who had been bedridden for some months, and is so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of her surviving. On the river two watermen were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, as was a sailor from being blown overboard from his ship. The Crystal Palace withstood the gale with the loss of a few panes of glass only, but a portion of the "rosery" was blown down; and the great flagstaff within it, 160 ft. long and 4 ft. in circumference, was uprooted and blown completely out of the inclosure. Accounts from all parts of the country describe the gale of Saturday as having done serious injury. The force of the storm was, of course, experienced most by those places situated on the coast, but the inland towns seem to have suffered also.

At Datchet and Windsor great damage has been done both by the gale and the great fall of rain. Many of the venerable trees in the forest have been dismantled of branches, and the pathways are strewn with broken timbers.

At Sheerness H.M.S. Newcastle, wooden frigate, 28 guns, had a narrow escape from wreck. She was moored, with a number of other men-of-war, nearly opposite Queenborough Spit, and in a fearful squall she parted from her moorings, and, drifting inshore, grounded in a dangerous position upon the Spit. Fortunately, it was low water at the time the frigate grounded, or it is not improbable she would have been carried bodily over the sea-wall. As the tide rose the ship was gradually canted round; and after working all night, and until about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the men succeeded in getting her into Stangate Creek, where she now lies moored.

The storm at Southampton is said to have exceeded any since that in which the London foundered, and a good deal of damage has been done to the shipping. At the docks a man was blown into the water and drowned, and a large heavy van was turned over by the wind.

At Plymouth three foreign vessels were stranded, and the master of one of them was so shocked at the loss of his ship that he hung himself in his cabin.

At Manchester the storm was accompanied by rain, hail, lightning, and thunder. At nearly three o'clock in the morning a vivid flash of lightning was succeeded by the only clap of thunder heard during the storm. A gentleman awoke by the lightning says his bed-room appeared to be all ablaze, and for a moment he thought there was no hope of escape. The thunder appeared to come down more vertically than usual, and so loud as to be almost stunning in effect.

Yesterday week the ship King Lear, of London, from Cardiff, with coals, for Hong-Kong, foundered thirty miles W.N.W. of the Smalls. Thirty-eight persons on board went down with her. The mate and three seamen were rescued fourteen miles S.W. of Lundy by the screw-steamer Chester, after having been eighty-one hours floating on a piece of saloon deck.

On Monday the steamer Nabarra arrived at Falmouth and landed the chief mate and eight seamen, sole survivors of the ship Cassipore, which foundered on Saturday last, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta. The Cassipore left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and encountered on Friday night and Saturday the terrible gale. She bore up bravely until she passed Kinsale Head, fifteen miles west of Cork, where tremendous seas continually swept her deck from end to end, and at length so strained and swamped her that somewhat suddenly, when thirty miles south of Kinsale, she went down bodily. There were two boats on board, and just as she was sinking the chief mate and seven other seamen jumped on board the smaller boat, and had barely time to clear the ship before she foundered. The captain and remainder of the crew, eighteen in number, had no time to get out the boat, and went down in the ship.

The Mary Sparks, of Dundee, was lost on the Dutch coast on the 15th ult.; and of sixteen hands only one, Mackenzie, the carpenter, survived. He was eight hours and a half in the rigging, and was once washed off, but regained the wreck only to see his companions carried off one after another.

The steamer Black Swan, of Shields, came into collision with a large unknown steamer off Flamborough Head early on the morning of yesterday week. In four minutes the latter sank with all hands, and the former had both bows stove in, and was only saved by her water-tight compartments. The lost vessel turns out to be the St. Bede, with twenty-one hands. The only survivor is James Dinning, an able seaman, who with four others supported themselves on planks which had floated from the vessel as she went down. The steamer remained on the spot close to the drowning men, and Dinning did his best to make those on board hear him, but could not succeed. Two of his companions went down soon after the steamer left; the other two held on till help was almost at hand, when he saw them sink, and immediately after he was picked up by the fishing-smack Thomas, of Grimsby, and taken into that port.

NEUTRALITY OF OCEAN CABLES.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish, has published a letter in which is expressed the desire of the American Government that the principle of neutrality in all ocean cables should be established. The letter is as follows:—

Department of State, Washington,
Nov. 18, 1869.

Sir,—The President thinks the present moment favourable for the negotiation of a joint convention by the maritime Powers of the world for the protection of submarine cables. The United States have a peculiar interest in fostering the construction of these indispensable avenues of intelligence, and in protecting them against wanton

injury. Its domains extend from ocean to ocean, and its commerce plies at regular intervals alike from the ports of the Atlantic and of the Pacific to the ports of Europe and of Asia. Its citizens on the shores of both oceans are in constant communication with each other across the continent, both by the rail and the telegraph. This central position in the commerce of the world entitles the United States to initiate this movement for the common benefit of the commerce and civilisation of all. The features which the President desires to incorporate into the proposed convention are—

First,—Suitable provisions for the protection of such cable lines, in time of peace and of war, against wilful or wanton destruction or injury. We have seen during the present year the submarine cable connecting Cuba with the United States severed, and communication through it interrupted. The President proposes to prevent similar destruction and injury hereafter by a joint declaration that such acts shall be deemed to be acts of piracy, and punished as such.

Second,—Suitable provisions to encourage the future construction of such lines. Experience has already shown that the assumption by one nation to control the connections with the shores of another will lead to complications that may, unless arranged, result in preventing all direct telegraphic communication between the two countries. The President deems that this can be best prevented in future by providing that hereafter no exclusive concession shall be made without the joint action of the two Governments whose shores are to be connected. In this way the capital of both countries will be enlisted, and at the same time possible causes of difference will be removed.

Third,—Provisions against the scrutiny of messages by Government officials. The President thinks that the right to establish such a scrutiny in favour of the Power controlling either end of the cable is calculated to lead to trouble, and had therefore better be prevented.

A draught of a convention embodying these points has been prepared, and is herewith inclosed. It will be understood, however, that this is submitted simply as a basis for future discussion, should the leading Powers concur with the United States in considering the subject one for international consideration and jurisdiction. The President desires that the representatives at Washington of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Chili, may be empowered to enter jointly and simultaneously into negotiations with the United States and with each other with a view of concluding a joint convention for the purpose hereinbefore referred to, and instructions identical with these are issued to the representatives of the United States at each of those Powers. You will, upon the receipt of this, propose to the Cabinet of — to give to its Minister at Washington powers to enter into such negotiations with the United States and with the representatives of such other Powers as may be empowered for that purpose, and to conclude with them such a joint convention. And you are at liberty, in your discretion, to furnish to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of these instructions and their inclosure.—I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The draught of the convention which accompanies the foregoing instructions simply puts in treaty form the suggestions thus presented for the consideration of other Powers. Several responses have already been received; and it is understood that they are all favourable in agreeing upon the necessity of positively establishing such principle, though expressing no opinion upon the merits of the details of the convention.

The Edinburgh Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners has received £10 from the Emperor of Austria.

A copy has been made of the portrait of Queen Adelaide, by Shee, in Buckingham Palace, for Sir James Ferguson, Governor of South Australia, who intends to place it in the Townhall of Adelaide.

John Gregson, who was convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes of murdering his wife at Wigan, was hanged, on Monday, within the precincts of the Lancashire County Gaol, at Kirkdale, near Liverpool.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Influenced principally by the receipt of good or bad news from Paris, the Stock Exchange Markets have been alternately steady and depressed, according to the tenor of the latest telegrams. The abundance and cheapness of money, however, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment for the same in the Discount Market, has promoted an increased demand for the securities of sound dividend-paying concerns, and has imparted a hardening tendency to prices. The Consol Market has been unsettled. At one time the price for the February Account rose to 92 13-16, but a relapse has since taken place, and the quotations are now 92½ to 92¾ for Money, and 95½ to 95¾ for the February Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92¾; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, par to 5s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112, and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities the inquiry has been on a moderate scale, at full quotations:—Canada, 1877-84, 103 to 104; Cape, 1873, 102 to 104; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 100 to 101; New Zealand, 1891, 103 to 108; Ditto Consolidated, 93 to 97; Queensland, 1882-5, 105 to 109; South Australian, 1893 to 1908, 109½ to 110½; and Victorian, 1891, 111½ to 112½.

The tone of the market for English Railway Stocks has been healthy, and with the exception of Metropolitan Stock, which has further declined, the movements have been favourable. Great Western, in particular, has been in request at a steady improvement. The dividend of the London and Brighton Railway will be at the rate of 1 per cent. Had it not been for the New-cross accident, the dividend would have been at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, against 1½ per cent per annum at the corresponding period last year.

Ordinary Shares and Stock.—Caledonian, 76½ to 76¾; Great Eastern, 38½ to 39; Great Northern, 110 to 111; Ditto, A, 111½ to 112; Great Western, 61 to 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 128 to 128½; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; London and North-Western, 124½ to 125; London and South-Western, 92 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14½ to 15; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51½ to 52½; Metropolitan, 79½ to 79¾; Midland, 123½ to 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 126½ to 127½; Ditto, York, 124½ to 125½; and South-Eastern, 77½ to 78.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Daroda, and Central India, 105 to 106; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½ to 15; Great Indian Peninsular,

107½ to 108½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½; and Scinde, 104½ to 105½.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 16½ to 17½; Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 14½; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20½ to 21½.

Business in Foreign Bonds has been done to a fair extent; and the quotations, generally, have been maintained:—Argentine, 1868, 87½ to 88½; Brazilian, 1865, 89½ to 90; Chilean, 1867, 9½ to 9¾; Egyptian, 1868, 81½ to 82; Mexican, 15 to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 81 to 82; Portuguese, 1863, 33½ to 34½; Russian, 1862, 86 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 191 to 92; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 65½ to 65¾; Spanish, 1867 to 27½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 26½; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 67; Ditto Five per Cents, 46½ to 47; and Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55¾.

For American Securities the inquiry has been moderately active. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 87½ to 87¾; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 87; 10-40, 85 to 85½; Atlantic Bonds, 24½ to 25½; Erie Shares, 17 to 17½; and Illinois Central, 102½ to 103.

Bank Shares have been steady in value, with a fair inquiry. Agra, A., 12 to 12½; Alliance, 14 to 15; Anglo-Egyptian, 25½ to 25¾; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 3 prem.; London and County, 50 to 51; London Joint-Stock, 50 to 51; London and Westminster, 59½ to 60½; and Union of London, 88 to 89.

In Telegraph Shares a full average business has been transacted, at full quotations:—Anglo-American, 19 to 19½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 19 to 20½; Atlantic, 14 to 17; British Indian Submarine, 14½ to 14¾; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 4 to 4½ prem.; Reuter, 79 to 81; French Cable Shares, 18 to 18½.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands quietly, but at full prices:—Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 2¾; General Credit and Discount, 8 dis. to 8½ prem.; Hudson's Bay, 12 to 12½; International Financial, 1½ to 1¾ dis.; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, 41 to 41½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 34½ to 35½.

The payment of the dividends has considerably increased the supply of money seeking employment. Although the Stock Exchange settlement has promoted a temporary activity in the demand, the market generally has been quiet, the inquiry for commercial purposes being to a very moderate extent. The rates, influenced by the abundance of capital, have been easy, and three-months' paper has been negotiated in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

On the Continent the supply of money has been good. The demand has been quiet; but the rates, although easy, have been higher than those here current, and money has in consequence been withdrawn from this country.

In reference to the exchanges, bills have been more sought after, and the tendency has been less favourable to this country.

A large quantity of bullion has been received; but, owing to the flatness of the Paris exchange, the greater portion has been sent away.

Silver has been in request for the Continent at 60½d. to 60¾d. per ounce. For Mexican dollars the inquiry has been less active, at 59½d. per ounce.

The six associated Australian banks have received tenders for £1,518,400 Five per Cent Debentures of the colony of Victoria, the remainder of a railway loan authorised in 1868. The minimum price was fixed at £100 10s. The amount applied for was £2,715,800. It is understood that no tender under £101 will participate, and that recipients at that price will only secure about 50 per cent of the amount required.

The Anglo-Argentine Company (Limited) have announced the issue of £25,000 in 15 per cent preference shares of £1 each, on which 3s. per share will be paid.

The prospectus has been issued of the Eureka Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of £260,000, in shares of £5, to purchase the Eureka Mine, in Nevada, California. The report of the English and Foreign Credit Company (Limited), to be presented on the 18th inst., shows an available total of £4324, and recommends a dividend of 5s. per share, the payment of which will absorb £2990; and leave, after an appropriation of £690 to suspense account, a balance of £644.

At a meeting of the Fore-street Warehouse Company (Limited) it was shown that there was an available total of £47,187, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared, which will absorb £18,833, leaving, after the appropriation of £10,000 to the reduction of the debt due to Mr. Morison for goodwill, a sum of £18,351 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Consolidated Bank a dividend of 2s. per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent, was declared. The total available for distribution was £28,031.

The Colonial Company have announced an interim dividend of 10s. per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The directors of the Union Marine Insurance Company of London and Liverpool recommend a dividend of 15s. per share, or at the rate of 15 per cent per annum; and that £20,000 be carried to the reserve fund.

The directors of the Maritime Insurance Company (Liverpool), Limited, recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, and that £20,000 be carried to reserve fund.

The directors of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company recommend the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent for the half year.

At a meeting of the Union Bank of London it was shown that there was an available total of £114,260. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum was declared, which will absorb £90,000, and leave a balance of £24,260 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Ocean Marine Insurance have announced a bonus of 20s. per share, with 3s. per share as additional interest, making, with the 5s. paid in July last, 80 per cent on the paid-up capital.

The report of the International Financial Society (Limited), to be presented on the 28th inst., shows a net balance of £42,055, out of which the directors recommend that a dividend be declared at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of income tax, and that the balance of £4555 be carried forward. Half the proposed dividend having been paid by way of interim interest in July last, the dividend now payable will be at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£248,049
A decrease of public deposits of	3,929,686
An increase of other deposits of	54,496
A decrease of Government securities of	399,920
An increase of other securities of	3,741,468
An increase of bullion of	96,672
An increase of rest of	78,943
An increase of reserve of	346,077

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,002,928; public deposits amount to £6,312,206; and private deposits to £18,842,239. The securities held represent £32,870,160; and the stock of bullion is £19,192,533. The rest stands at £3,315,200.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a small supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was somewhat inferior. Trade ruled very dull for all descriptions, but prices were without change. Foreign wheat sold, in retail quantities, at a decline of 1s. per quarter on American and Russian. Spring corn of all kinds was inactive. Beans and white peas were 1s. per quarter lower, but maize and oats were unaltered in value. Flour met with little inquiry, and prices tended downwards.

Wednesday.—There was very little doing in any kind of produce this morning. Wheat was in small supply, but the demand was dull, and the quotations were without change. Flour was inactive, at barely stationary currencies. Spring corn of all descriptions was dull, and drooping in value.

Arrivals this Week.—British: Wheat, 130 qrs.; barley, 10; beans, 30; peas, 30; malt, 610. Foreign: Wheat, 4510; barley, 4460; oats, 8280; beans, 520 qrs.; flour, 1500 sacks and 4000 barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, red, 38s. to 45s.; ditto white, 40s. to 49s.; barley, 27s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 25s.; beans, 36s. to 46s.; peas, 34s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 28s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 38,773 qrs. sold at

44s. 5d.; barley, 45,270 qrs., at 35s. 11d.; oats, 3413 qrs., at 20s. 1d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seed.—The market has remained dull and inactive throughout the past week, and without nominal change in currencies. Linseed and rapeseed have changed hands slowly, on former terms.

New white turnip, 18s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 74s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 68s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—Sales of Indian tea have been held, at which full prices have been realised. China qualities have ruled steady in value and demand.

Sugar.—Although the transactions have been only moderate, prices have been supported for both raw and refined goods.

Coffee.—Large supplies of both native and plantation coffee have been on sale, but the demand has ruled brisk, and the quotations had continued firm.

Rice.—In sympathy with the dull state of the wheat market, there has been little inquiry for rice, and prices are nominal.

Provisions.—The bacon market has ruled quiet, but values have been supported for all prime descriptions. Butter has come to hand in fair quantities, but has realised steady prices. Cheese has continued without change.

Hay and Straw.—Prime meadow hay, £1 to £1 7s. 6d.; inferior ditto, £3 to £3 10s.; prime clover, £6 to £6 10s.; inferior ditto, £5 to £5 10s.; prime second-cut clover, £5 to £5 10s.; inferior ditto, £4 to £4 10s.; straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled quiet, on previous terms. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Wool.—The market has continued steady, although the sales of English have been to a moderate extent. Colonial wool has ruled moderately active, at late rates.

Hops.—There is no feature to notice in the quotations. The supply of choice hops on sale is small, and the quotations are consequently supported.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quiet, at £30 to £30 5s.; English brown rape, £39 10s. to £40; olive oil is without change; fine Lagos palm, £40 10s.

Tallow.—There is little business doing. Y.C., on the spot, 46s. 8d., and 46s. 6d. for all the spring.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 16s. to 18s. 3d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton.

Metropolitan Meat.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The receipts of beasts to-day were on a full average scale for a Thursday's market, and were in excess of requirements. The supply included a fair number of Spanish beasts. The trade for all breeds was heavy. The best Scots barely realised 5s. 6d., and other breeds were decidedly easier in value. As regards sheep, the supply was moderate. The demand was inactive, and prices were nominally without variation from Monday. Calves changed hands quietly, on former terms. Pigs were dull, at late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1810; sheep, 5505; calves, 125; pigs, 20. Foreign: Beasts, 744; sheep, 850; calves, 96.

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GRAVOSA, DALMATIA.

Some description of the mountainous scenery and secluded inlets of the sea along the shore of Dalmatia has been given, with the views

of several places supplied by the sketches of Lieutenant Sitwell, and we now present a view of Gravosa. This harbour lies on the north side of the small peninsula jutting out into the Adriatic, upon which stands the old city of Ragusa, about forty miles north-west

of Cattaro. It affords safe accommodation for large ships; whereas the port of Ragusa, on the south side, will hold only coasting vessels of little tonnage. Gravosa, as well as Ragusa, is well fortified, and forms an essential link in the chain of Austrian defences



THE TURNER MEDAL PRIZE LANDSCAPE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

THE TURNER GOLD-MEDAL PRIZE PICTURE.

The gold medal provided as a biennial prize for landscape (including, of course, marine pieces) by the Turner bequest was given by the great painter expressly because landscape art had been entirely ignored in the schools of the Royal Academy. But still the Academic system of teaching is merely nominal as regards landscape-painting. It may be said that even in other departments of art the Academic system has this negative advantage, that it is not calculated by any definitely strict and invariable character in the course of instruction to repress original tendencies, however feeble. A vigorous original power is, we need not say, helped rather than hindered by well-regulated discipline and intelligent rules. The young painter, Mr. Wyllie, of the picture engraved, which carried off the Turner medal in the recent Academy exhibition, has given unmistakable indications of an original gift in art—of possessing the power to look at nature for himself and faithfully record his original observations. And these indications have appeared at an unusually early age. He has only just attained eighteen years of age; yet two years ago his picture painted in the last competition for the Turner medal brought him into notice. And since that, his "Friend of All Nations," in the last winter exhibition at the French Gallery; his "Below Bridge" and "Sou'wester," at the Dudley Gallery; his "Shoal in the Offing," at Suffolk-street; and his "Outward Bound," at the Royal Academy, have proved at once his originality and industry; and most of them have received favourable notice in our columns. The present prize picture, entitled "The Sea-Beach After a Storm—Time, Dawn," beyond question represents a scene and an effect witnessed by the artist himself. The scale of colouring closely resembles that of most of the works already named, the subject being not widely dissimilar, and is limited almost entirely to greys—a slaty hue largely predominating. The execution, too, is the same, showing a tendency to haste and dash, which, while it preserves the freshness of the impression, must be carefully watched in so young a painter, lest it should degenerate into "fatal facility," or slovenliness. The sentiment of the picture leaves nothing to desire. The recent elemental strife is plainly enough traceable in that pale, sad, watery sky, so chill and wan; in that great bank of swollen and distorted storm-cloud, slowly and sullenly retiring before the altering conditions of the atmosphere, evinced by the few thin lines of vapour intervening; in that still agitated and discoloured sea, spending itself in futile sheets of foam along the sands, and settling into its "swell," like passion seeking relief in long-drawn sighs; in that dismal testimony to the ruthless anger of the storm, the wreck in the offing, and from which the nearer vessel has only escaped, not wholly scathless, by lying at anchor with close-reefed sails.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS.

We resume our notice of this collection at the Royal Academy with the few but choice examples of the Spanish school—which has most affinity to the Italian schools, already reviewed. In this school the most interesting picture—at least, to artists—is the sketch from Kingston Lacy for the great picture at Madrid of Velasquez painting the portrait of the Infanta Margarita, called Las Meninas (10), from the two dwarfs introduced. It is evident that in this preparatory study Velasquez paid little attention to the drawing of the figures, though they are dashed in with that wonderful suggestiveness which entitles him to rank as one of the greatest masters of handling. His aim was simply to execute a guide to his future arrangement, general effect, and chiaroscuro—the last greatly aided by the open door in the background. Another very admirable example is the Marquis of Westminster's spirited and brilliant replica of the equestrian portrait of Don Balthazar Carlos, Prince of the Asturias, practising the *mange*. Murillo is represented—exceptionally in reference to this country, in Mr. Baring's full-length of "Andrade" (86), with his plain visage, tremendous bush of black hair, and great bound sitting beside the slim, ill-formed legs. It is not only that this very characteristic and lifelike portrait illustrates Murillo's power in a branch of art in which he is seldom seen, but also it belongs to his earlier and comparatively little known style—derived, doubtless, from that of his early patron and subsequent rival, Velasquez. The Holy Family (84) and "The Good Shepherd" are excellent examples of Murillo's more familiar style. A very fine Zurbaran (137), of St. Andrew relieved against his cross of martyrdom, from the Stafford House collection, completes our list of the most noteworthy Spanish pictures. But, before turning to the Northern schools, we would invite attention to a small half-length, inadvertently omitted from our previous article, of Vittoria Colonna (149), lent by Mr. E. White, which is certainly one of the gems of the collection. It is attributed to Sebastiano del Piombo, but it combines with the power we might expect a supreme refinement and clearness of tone which we should scarcely look for from this painter. However, the elevated character of the type, the saintly purity of the eyes, and the gracious beauty of the expression, precisely accord with the ideal one would form of the noble lady whose religious friendship so much influenced Michael Angelo, and to whom he addressed five of his poems.

The Flemish and Dutch schools are splendidly represented, and also so numerous that we must necessarily confine ourselves to the most cursory remarks. Among the finest examples of these schools are (in the great room particularly) many of the priceless treasures of the Grosvenor Gallery. Here, for instance, is the magnificent picture by Rubens of "Ixion Embracing a Cloud in the form of Venus," a worthy pendant to the great Tintoretto from Hampton Court. The gigantic technical power displayed in this picture—certainly its characteristic, and in this subject appropriate, affluence of sensuous beauty—were never surpassed by the painter; and we speak with the great masterpieces of Antwerp fresh in our memory from recent inspection. But how misplaced is the nearly equal sensuousness in the "Triumph of Religion" (5), the brilliantly executed sketch contributed by Baroness Gray! How different would have been the sentiment of the treatment in the hands of the Umbrian painters! The "Holy Family" (80), is far more religious in feeling, and also has a sober, rich tone of colour, which is unusual. The portraits of Rubens and his (second) wife, by himself (126 and 134), from Windsor Castle, are too well known to need comment. Rubens's friend, and often his collaborator, Snyder, is seen to advantage in that chef-d'œuvre of animal conflict, the famous "Lion Hunt" (49), from the Grosvenor Gallery, a picture unsurpassed of its kind. Rembrandt stands here, as always, alone, with the magic of his chiaroscuro, his miraculous dexterity of handling, and his utter fidelity to the very essence of nature. Lord Overstone's bust portrait of "An Old Woman" (39), in a massive-looking ruff, is in his most robust style, and one of the very best of many similar. It bears the palm even from "The Wife of Nicholas Berghem" (99), fine as is this last. How true to nature are the wrinkles and hollows of that wasted and frosty, but not unpleasant old face! how clearly and illusive is the reflection from the white ruff on the cheek! with what wondrous certainty of eye and hand were those "high lights" struck on once and for ever on those glistening osseous prominences! Lord Westminster's "Salutation" (39) is no less extraordinary, though so different in scale and treatment. It would be a quite worthy companion to the "Woman Taken in Adultery" in the National Gallery (before which it was painted some years), and higher praise could hardly be offered. What precious, gemlike lustre of colour is there not in the lights! what transparent yet unfathomable depths are there not in the shadows—rewarding scrutiny, yet still baffling search! There is a very fine, but puzzling, "Landscape, with Figures Fishing with a Net" (77), also from the collection of the Marquis of Westminster, which is attributed to Rembrandt. The handling of the sky and foliage, and the colouring generally, seem, indeed, strikingly like those of the master, and the execution is certainly unlike that of De Koningh, the almost only follower of Rembrandt who might be suggested as the possible painter. But then the figures present an insuperable difficulty. They can scarcely be accepted as Rembrandt's, and it is not likely that an inferior hand was called in to paint them. The conclusion is that it is a school picture; but by

whom executed is an enigma. Of De Koningh's power in landscape we have a fine example in No. 138, and another, probably, in No. 3, which, we think, is incorrectly ascribed to Rembrandt.

Coming to Vandyke, after Rubens, and Rembrandt—the latter more especially—we cannot help regarding him anew as decidedly inferior, despite the grace of his manner and the suavity and beauty of his colouring. We are at once conscious of something artificial, affected, disloyal to nature. We see the germ of that assumed necessity of "treating" the subject, which has robbed modern portraiture of so much individuality. True, Vandyke was the fashionable Court painter of fine ladies and gentlemen; but all his men were not dandies, and all his women were not such smooth-skinned beauties. The portrait group in character as a "Holy Family" (30) shows the painter's feeling strangely at variance with the requirements of the assumed subject. We have no illustration here of his more manly style while working in Italy, under the fresh influence of the study of Titian, as in the noble series of whole lengths in Genoa. The finest example, of his later or middle manner is the portrait of Madame St. Croix, from Windsor Castle, a most stately whole-length, with a superb colour combination in the purple and amber robes. Compared to this the whole-length of Queen Henrietta Maria (75), also from Windsor, is cold, chalky, and overpolished; and the Northumberland family group (40), lent by the Marquis of Salisbury, is rather stiffly and affectedly posed, and lacking vitality.

One of Teniers's choicest masterpieces is the picture from the Grosvenor Gallery representing the painter's "château," with portraits of himself, his wife, and his gardener (90). Never was grey-daylight effect more truthfully rendered. What a contrast with this, the no less admirable interior effect of the Marquis of Bute's "Card-Players" (120). As a study of light and shade, however, even this is surpassed by an "Interior of a Tavern" (13), with the light from a window partially hidden behind a curtain, by that rare master De Hooghe, from the same collection. As one of the best Dutch painters of low-life humour and character—often, however, verging on caricature—Jan Steen holds his own in "The Doctor" (16) and "A Cock-Fight" (25). There is a little gem of perfect execution by Gerard Dow, with the unpleasant subject of "A Surgeon Probing a Wound" (128). Over this hangs another little gem of the rarest quality, by Paul Potter, "A View of a Dairy Farm near the Hague" (127), with an indelibly lovely effect of sunlight flooding a field and striking athwart a row of pollards on a group of cattle.

Another marvel of sunlight-painting, on a much larger scale, will be found in Lord Bute's almost unequalled Cuyp, the "View of Viset, on the Maas, near Maestricht" (102)—a composition similar to the National Gallery picture, with trees, cattle, and a mounted cavalier inquiring his way of a drowsy cowerd in the foreground; their shadows projected by the declining sun, and the distance suffused with the mellowing warmth of clear, calm eventide. The Hobbema (19) from the same gallery is an almost equally fine example of the great Dutch painter of the more literal or positive and minute order of landscape. Ruysdael, too, is seen to advantage in "The Mill" (95). But of all the Dutch landscapists, none here rises more in our estimation than Van der Neer, in his "Frost Scene" (18), with numerous figures on the ice of a frozen river—another masterpiece from the Bute collection. The frigid aspect of earth and sky and the faint sunlight struggling through a rift in the snow-clouds are depicted with surprising and singular truth.

The chief painters of the Romano-French school, Nicholas and Gaspar Poussin, and Claude, may here be studied in typical examples. Gaspar Poussin's really sublime "Storm" (22, Sir William Miles's picture), "The Rape of the Sabinas" (89), by Nicholas Poussin (lent by Sir Henry Hoare), showing the skilful composition and correct anatomical drawing and modelling which have acquired for the painter the epithet of "the learned," and the very interesting and beautiful picture by the same from the Grosvenor gallery, "Landscape, with the story of Arcas and Calisto" (98); together with the two superb Claudes, No. 21, "The Decline of the Roman Empire," with its gorgeous sunset glow (another of Lord Westminster's pictures), and Sir William Miles's great picture, "The Sacrifice" (142)—all these are standard historical works by their respective masters. A most charming Greuze, "A French Family" (133), is one of the choicest examples of this later French master.

Among the German pictures, "The Coronation of the Virgin" (55), a genuine and important work by Albert Durer, belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, has an extraordinary history attached to it illustrating the strange vicissitudes, through which many great works of art have passed. It was bought not long since, in a very dirty state, by the Marquis, at a furniture shop in Edinburgh, for, it is said, £10, and is stated to have been taken out of Holyrood Palace with other effects belonging to some rooms formerly occupied by Lord Buchan. After being cleaned, with great judgment and care, by Mr. Merritt, it appeared, from abundant internal evidence (although the face has been greatly damaged), to be one of the pictures mentioned by Durer in his letters as executed during his visit to Italy. The treatment is exactly what might be expected from the master under the circumstances, rivalry with Bellini being distinctly apparent in the design and method of execution; and the inscription (in addition to the well-known monogram), "Alberto Durer, Germ. . . . Faciebat post Virginis partum, 1507," is written on a counterfeited label, after the manner of Bellini. The panel is also said to be Italian. Durer especially mentions in one of his letters that Gian Bellini wished to have a picture from his hands, and this is, in all probability, the very picture done for the great Venetian, then eighty years of age, but still vigorous. The character of the draperies and landscape background, the beautiful flesh painting of the cherubs, the exquisitely delicate pencilling of the parrots' wings attached to them, and other portions, are conclusively the handiwork of Durer. Here also are some of the best-preserved and most highly-elaborated portraits by Holbein, instinct with that intense individuality in which he was never surpassed, and which is so seldom found in modern portraiture. We particularly commend to the visitor's studious attention the "Portrait with a Manuscript" (108), and "Portrait of a Youth" (152), both from Windsor Castle, and "John, Elector of Saxony" (111), lent by Mr. Holford, a perfect triumph of modelling. With the mention of Sir Antonio More's half-length of Mary Beatoun (17), one of the Maries in attendance on Mary Queen of Scots, we must close our review of the works of the foreign schools, reserving the pictures by deceased British artists for future notice.

A meeting of the Royal Academy will take place on the evening of the 25th inst. to elect an Associate to their body. About eighty artists have been nominated.

An alto-relievo of the head of Christ, executed in Carrara marble, and inclosed in a framework of Rosso Antico marble, is reported to have been discovered under circumstances which would indicate it to be one of the earliest relics of Christian art in existence. It is stated to have been found, with other antique carvings, during the progress of some excavations made in Rome by Signor Ammendola, with the view of erecting a fountain in the grounds of his residence. At a considerable depth below the surface, an entrance to one of the large catacombs was discovered, which had evidently been undisturbed for centuries. Coins, marble columns, statues, and other works were found, together with the relief in question, the extreme antiquity of which is proved by the symbols carved on the framework, among which is the fish—the earliest of Christian symbols. The head is artistically treated in the classic style, and is of great beauty.

Mr. Scott, reporting on discoveries of great interest made during the restoration of Bangor Cathedral, writes:—"This exhuming and restoring to their places of the fragments of the beautiful work of the thirteenth century—reduced to ruin by Owen Glendower, used as mere rough material by Henry VIII., and re-discovered by us four centuries and a half after their reduction to ruin—is one of the most interesting facts I have met with in the course of my experience. Its carrying out to perfection is a matter of great historic and artistic importance, and demands every effort and all the study and thought which can be brought to bear on it, with a view to ensuring the perfect fulfilment of the task we have undertaken."

A set of electrotype reproductions of the regalia in the Tower has been added to the South Court of the South Kensington Museum. In the North Court has also been placed a cast from the shrine of St. Peter Martyr, the masterpiece of Balduccio, of Pisa, the pupil of Andrea Pisano.

A spring exhibition is to be held at the rooms, 25, Old Bond-street. It should be known, however—at least, by artists—that a large majority of the artists on the committee that organised the present winter exhibition at the same rooms have withheld their support from the forthcoming exhibition, as a protest against an important part of the management which has been placed beyond their control by the proprietor of the rooms. The seceders (with others) are also organising a spring exhibition, at No. 39 in the same street, where they will have the advantage of a well-lighted gallery, the size of the French Gallery, Pall-mall; and for which they are assured a great success by the number of promises of contributions already received from many distinguished artists both within and without the Royal Academy.

"WHAT CAN IT BE?"

The novel and well-told incident of this little picture is suggestive enough of the serio-comic contrasts of life—poverty and the innocence of ignorant childhood in wondering contact with wealth, with its luxurious enjoyments, and perhaps its vices also, or, at least, the too convenient cloak for them. The implied story of the picture is easy to read. The lady of the house was out at night to a masquerade, or to some assignation for which she took the precaution of wearing a domino, and, returning home late, she has carelessly thrown down domino, and gloves, and fan on the table of an ante-room. There is a wineglass, too, on the table, from which, jaded and worn, she may have sought to relieve her exhaustion. Early in the morning, before these things are removed or madame is likely to appear, a little *paysanne*, ragged, unkempt, and barefooted, has brought fresh-gathered strawberries to the house. What more refreshingly cool or deliciously grateful after the night's feverish excitement? Admitted to the room and left to herself for a few moments, she places her scales and fruit on the floor, and, with the curiosity of her sex, her eyes are fixed in perplexity on the domino. "What can it be?" What purpose can it serve? What can be seen through those gaping eye-holes? Who could wish to wear a mask so hideous? It is something quite out of the sphere of her experience; and it will be no loss if she never again makes acquaintance with it. The picture, which is very well painted, by a lady whose name—Madame de Thuillier—is new to us, is in the exhibition of pictures by British and foreign artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

Professor Tyndall's concluding lecture on Light, given last Saturday, was chiefly devoted to the explanation and illustration of spectrum analysis, the invaluable discovery of Kirchhoff and Bunsen. After projecting a fine continuous spectrum of the electric light upon the screen, and exhibiting the beautiful incandescent vapours of silver, iron, copper, strontian, and other metals, each possessing its characteristic colour, the Professor examined these vapours by the spectroscope, showing that, instead of their forming continuous spectra, each vapour emitted distinct groups of rays, a series of coloured bands separated from each other. The vapour of silver gave two green bands of different shades; that of thallium gave a brilliant green band; that of zinc gave red and blue bands; that of lithium, an intense crimson band; and the vapour of brass, an alloy, gave the characteristic bands of its components, copper and zinc. The Professor then stated that, after studying the spectra of all the known metals, several new metals had been discovered solely by the spectra produced by the vapours of compounds which contained them—viz., cesium and rubidium, by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, and thallium by Crookes. Professor Tyndall further stated that the solar spectrum is not perfectly continuous, and that a large number of fine lines have been discovered in it by various philosophers, beginning with Wollaston, these lines having been named "Fraunhofer's lines," after the German optician who first mapped them out and lettered them. The cause of these lines, long an enigma, was discovered by Kirchhoff, who demonstrated the principle that "every body is specially opaque to such rays as itself emits." This was shown by experiment. The spectrum of the metal sodium was projected upon the screen, exhibiting its peculiar yellow bands, due to the combustion of a piece of sodium between the glowing points of the electric light. When, however, a second sodium flame was interposed in the path of the ray, the yellow band was cut out and replaced by a dark one, the rays being completely absorbed. This is the case with other metals. Expanding in idea our electric light, said Dr. Tyndall, till it forms a globe equal to the sun in size, and wrapping round the incandescent globe an atmosphere of incandescent vapours, that atmosphere would cut off those rays of the globe which it can itself emit, the interception being declared by dark lines in the spectrum. We thus obtain a new theory of the constitution of the sun. Carrying out this method of investigation, Kirchhoff, to whom we chiefly owe this splendid generalisation, has demonstrated the existence of iron, calcium, magnesium, and other metals in the solar atmosphere; and Mr. Huggins has extended the application of the method to the light of the planets, fixed stars, and nebulae. After referring briefly to the phenomena of a solar eclipse, Professor Tyndall stated that the researches of De la Rue, Lockyer, and others, had led to the discovery that the sun is completely surrounded with an envelope, principally composed of incandescent hydrogen, and that the red protuberances seen during a solar eclipse, some of which are 90,000 miles in height, are due to disturbances in this envelope. Messrs. Lockyer and Janssen have devised a method of seeing these protuberances at any time, by viewing the light of the sun through several prisms in their spectroscope. The lecture was concluded with a series of interesting experiments exhibiting the colours of double-refracting crystals in polarised light, and showing that similar phenomena are produced when the light is sent through glass in a state of strain due to heat or bending.

On Tuesday next Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., will begin a course of six lectures "On the Architecture of the Human Body;" on Thursday Professor Odling, F.R.S., will begin a course of twelve lectures "On the Chemistry of Vegetable Products;" and on Saturday Robert Scott, Esq., director of the Meteorological Office, will begin a course of four lectures "On Meteorology." At the Friday evening meeting Professor Tyndall will give a discourse "On Haze and Dust."

The council of the Society of Arts has created a new office—that of inspector of the educational department—and has selected for this appointment Mr. Critchett, who has been for thirteen years assistant secretary. The latter office will not be filled up.

Krupp's cast-steel foundry in Essen occupied in 1868 about 6900 workmen and produced 125,000,000 lb. weight of cast steel. The establishment possessed in the same year 418 various kinds of smelting furnaces, 239 puddling and other furnaces, 165 coke ovens, 322 turning-benches, 113 planing-machines, 92 boring-machines, 241 steam-machines, with 8213 aggregate horse-power, and 51 steam-hammers. In addition to artillery, the works produce objects required in industry.

A bluebook has been issued containing some interesting correspondence relating to the kidnapping and enslaving of young Africans by the Boers of the Trans-Vaal Republic. The Boers obtain their slaves from the natives in the Amaponda country, or beyond Zontspansberg, in exchange for cattle or blankets. This traffic is usually spoken of by the cant name of "black ivory" or "black goods." The slaves are worth from \$15 to \$20 each, and are often treated with gross inhumanity. For the most part the slaves are children who have been captured in the exterminating wars waged by the natives of the interior, and a form of "booking" or indenturing is gone through, by which the services of a native are secured to his master until he is twenty-five years of age—a limitation, however, which is practically disregarded.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Until the general election of 1865, if you spoke of a gentleman as a "metropolitan member" you meant to say something peculiarly cutting and severe. In that year the return of at least one eminent man as member for Westminster was taken as a proof that the sneer would have to abate; but last year the metropolitan members made up quite a galaxy of personages, including not only some of the Government, like Mr. Layard and Mr. Ayrton, but even the Prime Minister himself; so that, should Mr. Odger take his seat for Southwark, everyone would, instead of twitting, do reverence to the name of metropolitan member—and not the less because the new borough of Chelsea is represented by two Baronets, each of whom in his own way seeks ardently to stand out from the ranks of the Liberal party, and have indicated their design, not only by securing, when they can, conspicuous seats on the front bench beneath the gangway, but by speechifying whenever they can find occasion. Just now, Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare have been communicating ideas with their constituents; and, as their electoral district is large, they have held two meetings, in different localities. In the House Sir Charles Dilke has pursued, for the most part, the judicious course of speaking when he has personal and recent knowledge of the subject in hand; and as, in the character of a traveller, he has "put a girdle round the earth," and wherever he went seems to have taken notes, now and again there is a spice of originality in what he says; and, though there is a tone slightly dogmatic about him, it is not more than a man talking with the assurance of individual experience is entitled to assume. But, really, when he gets to Chelsea he is tremendous. Thus, at the second meeting which he attended recently, he went off at once with an *ex cathedra* declaration that he would not be bothered with anything less weighty than the whole foreign policy of the Government; and then he proceeded to develop in that regard the whole man—himself—and his topographical and general universality. It was his conviction that all our diplomatists and statesmen for the last half century were altogether in error about the tendencies of the policy of Russia—say in Central Asia; they did not in the least comprehend the Eastern question; and, in reference to our relations with the United States, Foreign Secretaries have been long in a state of foggy (not "fogey," be it understood, though the applicability of that word might be contended for) delusion; and, in short, he has made so many discoveries that one sees but one remedy for the mess into which our external policy has got, and that is the immediate appointment of Sir Charles Dilke to the Foreign Secretaryship. However, so long as a member comforts himself with reasonable steadiness in the House, he will be forgiven the ebullition of vapour when he stands on a platform beneath which a body of men "who had eyes and chose him" for their representative are sitting open-mouthed to catch the good things that fall from his lips. As to Sir Henry Hoare, in a small way, he seems inclined to the part of the enthusiastic people's member; and so he has taken an opportunity of saying and doing in the House, in a manner which was probably suggested by the system of the late Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who contrived to combine in perfection the attributes of the ultra-democrat and the fine gentleman of fashion. It cannot be said that Sir Henry Hoare is yet quite successful in this regard; he has still to gain the inimitable sangfroid and aplomb of "Tom Duncombe," and at present his appearance in very full dress, as a type of the "curled darlings" of the West-End, with loud and almost passionate adjurations—rather more noisy than profound—for justice to the proletarian, create a sense of incongruity which is not easily overcome.

There has been rather a break in the usual course of extra-Parliamentary utterances this vacation, inasmuch as Mr. Cardwell was prevented from delivering his annual political epic to that mysterious association known as the Druids of Oxford. But then Mr. Vernon Harcourt, his colleague, was there; and, taken for all in all, and in his own estimation particularly, he is at least a member and a half in himself, and is always ready, if not exactly prepared (which is quite another thing) to make any quantity of speech. For one has heard it whispered that on one occasion when this honourable gentleman was suddenly called upon to make a speech at a public meeting impromptu, those who had to listen to him very particularly indeed, hardly recognised the speaker of authoritative manner, fluent delivery, and balanced sentences, whom they had been accustomed to chronicle elsewhere. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Vernon Harcourt came into the House under great advantages, in one sense, and great disadvantages in another, for much was expected of him, and the whole assembly inclined to listen to him, when he first spoke. Notwithstanding some points for criticism, his maiden speech was a success; but when on other occasions he came forward somehow people began to discover that there was a sameness in the matter of his discourses, and a singsong in his rhetoric that was not so pleasant as to make amends for a tendency to prolixity, a fatal vice in a member who has his position to make. Still, Mr. Harcourt stands on a coign of vantage given to few neophytes, and it will be his own fault if he is displaced from it. Doubtless at Oxford he gave a good taste of his quality, and on the whole made the best of one of those opportunities in his line as a public man which fortune is always providing him with.

One of the most singular events of the last election was the return of Mr. Hinde Palmer for the city of Lincoln. It happens that this gentleman has several times wooed the constituency of this borough, and always in vain; when suddenly, they who had so often practically declared that they "never would consent, consented," for he was put up at the last moment, not being a candidate, and, in his absence, elected in a canter over a previous representative! It is a pity that Mr. Palmer's earlier efforts to get into Parliament were not successful, for at a more plastic period of life there was the making of a good member in him, and even now he shows a certain capability. He speaks fluently, with a little of the redundancy common to Chancery advocates, and appears to have opinions at once Liberal and decided; but somehow he seems to want that robustness of manner which is half the qualification of a Parliament man. By-the-way, when he made his first speech he chanced to stand with Sir Roundell Palmer just in front of him; and when someone, asking who he was, was told that he was "Hinde Palmer," the querist, not meaning to be witty, said, "What! Behind Palmer?" and a laugh was raised, and he was thus sobriqueted immediately. He made a very good speech at Lincoln the other day, and, what was hardly to be expected of him, contrived to elicit a good deal of laughter from his audience—of course, a willing-to-be-pleased and sympathising one.

May it be permitted to congratulate Mr. Trevelyan on his having delivered one of his pointed and well-mattered speeches to his constituents at Hawick this year, without having offended any illustrious personage? In this instance the verve, which is the characteristic of his style, was in full vigour, without his going beyond the region of discretion. In the short period of his official career Mr. Trevelyan has shown in the House that he is, as it were, to the "manner born;" that adaptability to office is hereditary in him; and he has taken up a good position as a Ministerial sharpshooter. When it was observed last Session that he was intrusted with the conduct of an important Admiralty bill, Mr. Childers and Mr. Baxter being both available if necessary, it was taken as a proof that he was considered up to his work by his immediate superiors; and he did it, as was expected, carefully, but with a sort of animation which was agreeable probably to the House. According to his own account at Hawick, the other day, he and his department are working miracles; for, of course, he has had an active part in that thorough overhauling of the distribution of the Admiralty work which has resulted in the saving of £30,000 a year and untold quantities of public time. Perhaps amongst the points on which he most prided the Admiralty was that "My Lords" have given up the old habits of going and returning from their visits to the dockyards (where they mean to be as much at home as Mr. Laird or Mr. Napier in their building-yards) in a special train, driving about in a cortège of carriages, and being received by a guard of honour. Is it possible that the Lords of the Admiralty pay their own railway fares?

MR. BRIGHT ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. The right hon. gentleman, after a brief allusion to the passage of the Irish Church Act of last Session, spoke at length upon the Irish land question. Education and the French Commercial Treaty were the other principal topics dealt with in his speech. We subjoin Mr. Bright's remarks on the Irish land question:—

But there may be, and there seems to be, a general opinion that there is another grievance, an Irish grievance, but not a Catholic grievance, which affects the north the same as the south—a cry from the whole of Ireland that the Government and the Parliament should do something to place the social condition of the country in a more satisfactory state than it has hitherto been. Now, this land question is a very awkward question. I have often travelled along a road and seen a hill, a mile off, that looked very steep, and I wished I was on the other side of it; but, on coming to the foot of the hill, the slope appeared much more gradual, and I got over it without the difficulty I had anticipated. The Irish land question is not at all that sort of question ("Hear, hear!" and cheers). It has looked to me a difficult question for twenty years; for during all that time I have had it before me, and I have considered it; and I am, I will say, if you like, modest enough to confess that when I get nearer the question and endeavour to discover how it is to be dealt with, it appears to me steeper and more difficult than it ever did before.

What are the circumstances of Ireland, as they may be stated in a sentence or two? The land of that great island is in the hands, as you know, of very few proprietors (Cries of "Shame!"). I suppose half the population of Ireland are cultivators of the soil, but, unfortunately, they are what are called tenants at will. The owners for generations past, by their own admission, with sundry exceptions, which need not be mentioned—but, speaking generally, I say the owners have done nothing for the cultivation of the soil. They have let the land at a given rent, and twice a year at least they have received the rent, and that has been the chief part of the duty which the landowners of Ireland have performed as regards their land. On the other hand, the tenants have done very little compared with what might have been done, though quite as much as could be expected from people who had no security for anything they might do (Hear, hear). Thus the industry, the fortune, the home, the life itself of the cultivating population have been at the mercy of the owner of the land and of his agent, who had the management of his property. And there is another point. The owners are not exactly the same people as the occupiers. I think that Mr. Huxley, who is a great authority, denies altogether—and I have no wish to dispute what he says—that there is any difference of race between the people of Ireland and the people of England. I hope that is true. I have always been of opinion that, if there were any difference of race, that the difference of condition arises ten thousand times more from a difference of treatment (hear, hear)—the difference of politics and of law—than any difference of race ("Hear, hear!" and cheers). But the occupiers and owners mostly differ very much also in religion; and although there is no reason why a Protestant landowner and a Catholic tenant, or a Catholic landowner and a Protestant tenant, might not be the best friends, yet, when you have had a perpetual war for 200 years in Ireland on this very question of Protestantism and Catholicism, you may be quite sure that that has done something to poison the relations between the owner and occupier of the soil (Hear, hear). Then this proprietary right in Ireland has its origin mainly in confiscation, and has been created, and was only to be justified, by conquest. And in addition to the original evil the proprietors had not sense enough to see that that evil was sufficient for them, but they added to it a hundred years of the most odious cruelty and persecution during the existence of the penal laws. Therefore, the original grievance was made ten times more bitter than it would otherwise have been by the persistent folly of the proprietary class, working as they did through a corrupt Parliament in Ireland, and also through the governing power in Great Britain (Cheers).

Now, in Ireland, as I dare say most of you know, land is not only the great industry, but, with some exceptions in the north of Ireland, it is almost the only industry of the country, and there has been an excessive competition for it, and the struggle for life and the means of living has placed the occupier almost at the mercy of the proprietor of the soil. Thus we have gone on through suspicion and hatred and wrong; and a social war has been waged in some parts of the bitterest and most painful character, and at last Parliament is called in, not merely to give any kind of right or justice to the tenants themselves, but it may be to save the interests and the property of the proprietors of the land (Cheers). I do not know myself whether, if I were an Irishman, I should be more anxious for legislation as a tenant than I should for legislation as a landlord. I think it absolutely necessary for the United Kingdom that we should, if possible, put an end to the reign of discord in Ireland, and take away from us the disgrace of maintaining order by an armed force of police and military, I suppose seldom falling lower than 30,000 men. I consider this Irish land question one of the greatest and most difficult that was ever considered by an administrator, or that ever was submitted to a Parliament (Hear, hear).

My views upon it have been explained in this hall in past times, and it will not be necessary, nor would it be right, for me to go into any detail with regard to it, when probably before the end of next month whatever propositions the Government will submit to the House of Commons will be fully and fairly explained to all the people of the three kingdoms (Hear, hear). But, if I might say a word to people who are apt to criticise very much everything which a Government does—I don't ask them to approve beforehand—but I ask them merely to give to the propositions, whatsoever they may be, that same solemn and conscientious consideration which I believe these propositions have received and will receive from the members of the Government (Cheers). This is not a question for party (Hear, hear). I have no objection to as much party as you like (a laugh) when the time is fitting for it; but, under the present condition of Ireland, I should say that a party fight was an unpatriotic fight (Cheers). I say that it is not a question for class and party contest—it is a question for conscientious patriotism; and every man should consider it as though the prosperity, the peace, and the unity of the empire depended upon its wise solution (Cheers). I have often spoken upon this Irish question here and elsewhere. I blamed the leaders of parties in the House of Commons three years ago. Four years ago, nearly, when the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended—I think in 1866—I blamed Mr. Gladstone, then leader in the House of Commons of the Ministry of Lord Russell. I blamed Mr. Disraeli, leading the Opposition, because they did not in some way or other bring before the House propositions which should settle in some way what is understood to be the Irish question. But I knew then that it could not be dealt with fairly by an unreformed Parliament. I laboured, as you know, much for Reform (Cheers), for I had great faith in a wider franchise and a free representation (Cheers). The Irish difficulty to me was one of that complicated and gigantic character that could never be dealt with by a class; it seemed to me to demand the will, and the sense of justice, and the power which dwell only in a nation for properly disposing of it.

And now, when to a large extent the nation is called in, when every household in every borough has a vote for his representative in Parliament, I feel—it may be that I am over-sanguine—that great results are to follow from our legislation in regard to this great question. The Imperial Parliament can do just as much by way of legislation for Ireland with its hundred Irish members as an independent Irish monarchy or an Irish republic could do, or as could be done for Ireland if Ireland were one of the States of the great Confederation of the West (A voice; "No"). Some gentleman doubts that. I am not saying that it has done it, or that it will do it, but I say that the Imperial Parliament, with a hundred honest representatives for Ireland on its benches, can do all this (Cheers). What have we done? In conjunction with our representatives, we have already given to Ireland free churches and free schools, and I hope that before long we shall give them free land and a free vote (Loud cheers). Ireland, as you well know, is not the most wealthy island in the world; but we can buy from her all she wishes to sell at a higher price than any other nation can give, and we can

sell her all she wishes to buy at a lower price than any other nation. We may fail, but I hope not. Good efforts and honest efforts often succeed (Cheers). We propose, then, a new conquest of Ireland, without confiscation and without blood, with only the holy weapon of a frank and a generous justice, which is everywhere potent to bring together nations which have been long separated by oppression and neglect (Loud cheers). Now, from this new policy we hope for great changes in Ireland, not that Ireland is to be made a paradise, but that Ireland shall be greatly improved. It may be—probably it is, or will seem like—the language of great exaggeration if I quote the lines of Pope in one of the most exquisite poems in our language:—

Then crime shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale,
Peace o'er the realm her olive wand extend,
And white-robed Innocence from heaven descend.

(Cheers.) I say that this may appear the language of great exaggeration; but if we are able to suppress conspiracy, if we are able to banish agrarian crime—(cheers)—if we can unbar the prison doors—(cheers)—if we can reduce all excess of military force, if we can make Ireland as tranquil as England and Scotland now are—(cheers)—then, at least, I think we may have done something to justify the wisdom and the statesmanship of our time (Cheers).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir James Francis Rivers, Bart., of Chafford, Kent, and late of Beacon Hall, in the city of Bath, was proved at Bristol by Lady Rivers, his relict, and Thomas Frederic Inman, Esq., solicitor, Bath, the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £25,000. Sir James died on Oct. 31 last, at Salisbury, at the age of forty-seven, having executed his will on Aug. 19 last. Sir James was formerly in the Army. He was twice married, but leaves no issue, and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Henry Chandos Rivers, the eleventh Baronet. Sir James has bequeathed the whole of his property, both real and personal, to his wife, for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of Sir Henry Rich, Bart., formerly M.P., of Sonning, Berks, late of 16, Curzon-street, Mayfair, was proved in London under £35,000, the executors appointed being Lady Rich, his relict; Henry Frederick Rich, Esq., his nephew; and Henry Richard Tomkinson, Esq. The will is dated Aug. 8, 1867, and a codicil July 27, 1868, and the testator died at Cambridge on Nov. 5 last, aged sixty-six, without issue. The title is extinct. Sir Henry had represented in Parliament Knaresborough, and Richmond, Yorkshire; and was for some time a Lord of the Treasury, and a Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. He has bequeathed to his wife an immediate legacy of £3000, and a life interest in the residue of his property. He also leaves her his residence for her life, and afterwards to his nephew Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Rich. He leaves to his two nieces, the daughters of his brother Admiral George Frederick Rich, each an annuity of £50. He has left legacies also to others of his family. The residue of his property on the decease of his wife he leaves to the children of his brothers Admiral Rich and John Simpson Rich, Esq.

The will of William Davenport, Esq., of Maer Hall, and Longport, Staffordshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 17th ult., by Marianne Devonport, the relict; Henry Davenport, Esq., the son; Edmund Thomas Wedgwood Wood, Esq., of Watland, Stafford; and John W. Ward, Esq., of Newcastle-under-Lyne, solicitor, the joint acting executors and trustees. To Mr. Ward he leaves a legacy of £500. The will is dated Sept. 3, 1853, and a codicil March 4, 1869; and the testator died June 6 last, at his residence, Maer Hall, aged sixty-three. He bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £2000 during widowhood, and the occupation of his residence for herself and children. He bequeaths amongst his eight daughters the sum of £46,000. He devises his manor of Maer, and the advowson of the Vicarage of Maer, also the manor of Ashley, with all the woods and plantations, together with his messuages, cottages, and all other his property in the parishes of Maer, Ashley, Eccleshall, Standen, and Chorlton, all in Staffordshire, to his only son, Henry Davenport, and his issue. He has directed that his business of china, glass, and earthenware manufacturer be discontinued after a period of three years and the whole disposed of, and has recommended his trustees to employ his clerk, Joseph Shirley, in the arrangement of the same at a salary of £500 a year; and he leaves him a legacy of £1000. The testator appoints his said son, Henry Davenport, residuary legatee.

THE METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Hours before daylight, the New Smithfield Market is a scene of busy traffic; with its shorthorns from the great midland grass shires, and that "little kingdom within a kingdom," Norfolk; with its heavy blacks and cross breeds from far beyond the Tweed and Teviot; with its Herefords and Devons; with its foreign beasts from Oporto and even "the barren rock of Gibraltar;" with its black and white Dutch, and nondescripts from Germany; with its thousands of sheep and scores of pigs—amounting in one year to 81,934 beasts, 411,729 sheep and lambs, and 29,873 pigs. It takes all this to feed London.

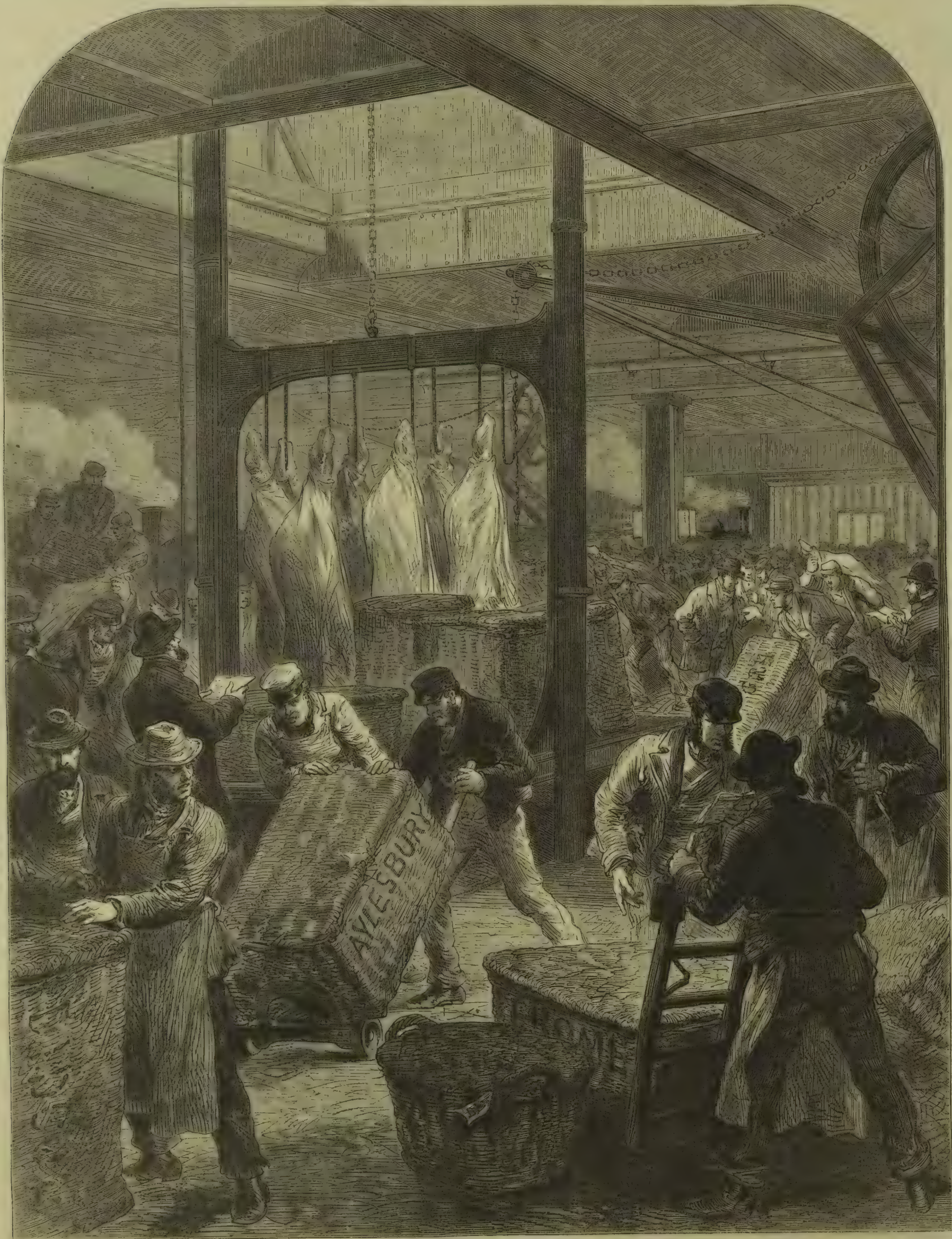
The supply is kept up by the dead-meat trains, which arrive during the night on most of the leading railway lines. There is very little repose about the market. Meat-vans are driving up to its gates, or returning to the butchers, with carcasses piled high upon them; and sometimes those "irrepressible" lads in blue blouses (one of whose class Charles Dickens describes as anointing his head with suet and fighting David Copperfield) lie stretched at full length along the top. The noisy shouts, the glimmering gaslights, the flambeaux, if the morning is foggy, the barking of dogs, the endless chaff, the bustle of the whole scene, cannot be realised by those who never take a stroll by night to those quarters, but prefer the quiet of the bedchamber in the hours due to sleep.

Meat-vans on many railways are much improved, and carcasses are not stacked as they once were, but are hung round the vans, in as good order as if they were in the venison-house at Dunrobin, which has space for five deer and sixty-two quarters on its pulleys and side hooks. Scotland, and more especially Aberdeenshire, is a great importer of dead as well as live meat to London. Aberdeen principally sends beef; while Morayshire sends more mutton (in "36h. 55 min." according to the handbills) down the direct Highland Railway, which joins the main line at Perth. A great dealer and butcher will buy £800 to £1000 worth of sheep from an Elgin farmer at one venture, sell the coarser parts near home, and consign the finer parts to the south. Steam and bone-dust have worked quite a beef revolution in Aberdeenshire, and within the last five-and-forty years turnips have increased one hundred-fold. There was a time when scarcely any turnips were grown, except upon its north-east coast; and leading feeders in the Forth, Forth, Buchan, Alford, and Garloch districts only fed off half a dozen bullocks a-piece; whereas now they will turn out annually from forty to seventy, while Mr. McCombie, M.P., has had upwards of three hundred, and always sends forty of the best to the great Christmas market at Smithfield.

The Aberdeen butchers' beef supplies are principally drawn from Ellon, Buchan, Forth, Huntly, and Old Meldrum markets; and Brechin and Trinity Muir are great annual marts for the sheep. Still, the butchers generally buy half-bred and black-faced wethers direct from the hills or pastures, take grass parks to put them in during summer, and use large quantities of turnips in winter, so as to have them perpetually ready for the meat-train.

"Except on a Friday," says *Field and Fern*, "it is very difficult to find any of the Aberdeen butchers at home. They are always scouring one of the three great beef counties, Banffshire, Morayshire, and Aberdeenshire, to look after their beasts in training, or to buy for their shops and the cattle or dead-meat train. The Crimean contracts gave a great spur to the trade in Aberdeen. Forty or fifty extra bullocks were killed every day for the army, and men who went into the carcass business have never left it since. The dead meat is rather superseding the live stock trade with the south. Butchers not only send them up cheaper this way, but the

THE MEAT MARKET, SMITHFIELD.



ARRIVAL OF AN EARLY MEAT TRAIN.

hide and tallow are worth quite as much at Aberdeen. Dundee buys the heads and feet; and the tongues, livers, and hearts never go begging at home. In fact, more beasts are slaughtered weekly in Aberdeen than in Glasgow. The butchers kill two and three year old bullocks, queys, or barren cows, and dispatch the heaviest supplies from Christmas till the middle of May. Still, the largest among them stick almost entirely to beef consignments, and send away comparatively very few sheep carcasses. The dead-meat train goes at three o'clock, morning and evening, during the season, and the cattle-train at one p.m., on Thursdays; and the live stock are pretty equally divided between the steamer and the railway. The latter carries them, on the average, in thirty-six to forty-two hours; but beasts get more knocked about in the trucks, and the steam companies charge £1 a head, and are their own insurers to the full value of the cattle as well. Hardly any dead meat

leaves Aberdeen by the steamer, and the average in 1861-3 was only 87 tons a year against 8943 by rail. In the last-named year 13,798 head of cattle were sent off from Aberdeen southwards by rail, and of these 9523 went direct to London."

Every year the demand on the resources of the metropolitan market seems larger. Its operations are indeed stupendous. For instance, during the recent six months, no less than 108,380 beasts, 990 cows, 789,250 sheep and lambs, 8729 calves, and 10,145 pigs have been on sale on a Monday. Of the bullocks, 1000 came from the northern districts, 47,800 from the eastern, 18,329 from the other parts of England, 5842 from Scotland, and 3206 from Ireland.

Though we have said so much of the supply from Scotland, it is the arrival of a Great Western meat train, by the Underground Railway from Paddington, that occasions the particular scene of

bustle shown in the Illustration above. The underground station, for goods traffic, beneath the Metropolitan Meat Market, is equally accessible to Great Western, Great Northern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway trains. It is approached, by carts and waggons with horses, from the street above, descending a circular or spiral road, with a rather steep incline. These vehicles carry away, for the butchers in London, a portion of the carcasses arriving by train; but the parcels of meat destined for sale in the Metropolitan Market find a more expeditious conveyance, being simply laid upon a movable platform, which rises, by the power of the hydraulic lift, in one moment to the floor of the market above. Here they are received and arranged in the stalls for sale. The whole vast business in this market is conducted with admirable good order, and contrasts favourably with the old state of things, which Londoners can well remember.



THE MEAT MARKET, SMITHFIELD, AT TWO IN THE MORNING.

MUSIC.

As intimated last week, Madame Sainton-Dolby will soon retire from that public career which she has so long and so successfully pursued as an oratorio and concert singer. In the former capacity, especially, her value has been great, and has met with recognition as universal as just. Her farewell public appearance is to take place in June next; as a preliminary to which two concerts of English music have been announced at St. James's Hall, one of which was given yesterday (Friday) week, and the second was to occur last (Friday) night. At the first concert Madame Sainton-Dolby's powers of expression and declamation were admirably exemplified in Haydn's beautiful and pathetic "Spirit Song" and Purcell's characteristic setting of Shakespeare's "Full fathom five." Besides these, the concert-giver introduced pieces in the modern ballad style, to which she imparts so much effect by her expression and enunciation. Chief among these was Mr. Henry Smart's new song, "Vineta," which, simple and unpretentious as it is, has that touch of grace and completeness that only a true artist can impart to trilled. Other songs and ballads were contributed by Madame Rita, Miss Elena Angelo, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Byron, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Maybrick; and Mr. Joseph Barnby's choir, conducted by himself, sang several part-songs with much effect. Beethoven's great "Kreutzer" sonata, for piano and violin, was finely played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann and M. Sainton, the former of whom also gave several solo pieces, and the latter a brilliant fantasia by Wallace.

A new movement, with the object of popularising good music, was commenced last Saturday, when a series of weekly evening concerts was inaugurated at Exeter Hall, at low prices of admission. As the scheme includes the engagement of great singers and solo-players, and the performance of classical orchestral works by a complete and efficient band, it will be strange if even the large space of Exeter Hall is not filled by such attractions attainable at prices ranging from one shilling to five. Haydn's symphony in G (that which was performed when he took his Doctor's degree at Oxford in 1791) and Weber's overture to "Oberon" were the commencing and concluding pieces in Saturday's programme, both capably played; as was also a waltz by Herr Meyer Lutz, the one concession made to the supposed popular taste which, however, did not seem to be so gratified thereby as in former days of promenade concerts, at which dance-music and a migratory audience were prominent features. Miss Agnes Zimmermann's fine performances in Mendelssohn's second pianoforte concerto (in D minor), and two unaccompanied solos by Stephen Heller, were among the most important and successful items in Saturday's concert, which included also several vocal solos admirably sung by Madame Sinico, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli—the novelties among which were a graceful if not very striking song by Mr. Henry Smart, "The birds were telling one another," effectively given by the lady just named, and a robust nautical song of Reyloff's, "Over the sea," by Signor Foli. The concerts are under the management and direction of Mr. George Wood, whose energy, enterprise, and experience in musical matters are well known; and Mr. Henry Leslie is the conductor.

The Monday Popular Concerts (which were suspended on Dec. 13 for the Christmas recess) were resumed this week, when Herr Straus reappeared as leading violinist, and Madame Arabella Goddard as solo pianist, both for the first time during the present series. Herr Straus has long been deservedly held in high esteem here (as also abroad) as a sound classical violinist, both as a concertante and a solo player. Again last night his excellent qualities of tone, execution, and style were successfully manifested in his leading of Beethoven's first string quartet (No. 1, of op. 18, in F), and of the same composer's septet—works belonging to the same comparatively early period, full of beauty and power, which are not thrown into shade even by their author's later and grander imaginings. An interesting feature in Monday's programme was the performance, by Madame Goddard, of a fantasia for piano solo, by Wilhelm Friedmann Bach, eldest son of the great John Sebastian. This piece has been once before played by the same pianist, at her recital in June last, as noticed by us at the time. Again on Monday the antique grace and masterly power of each of the four movements of the fantasia were recognised as emanations of high musical genius and art. It is scarcely necessary to say that the piece was rendered to perfection in all its many mechanical difficulties, and in a spirit of true appreciation of its style and purport.

The next oratorio concert, on Thursday, will offer a special attraction—the performance of Haydn's "Seasons," a work but too seldom heard, although fully equal to its composer's better-known "Creation."

Foreign journals, even American papers, are already discussing arrangements for celebrating the centenary of Beethoven's birth in December next; but we hear no note of preparation yet in this country.

At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday last, it was resolved to offer the position of conductor of the orchestral and choral practices and concerts to Mr. John Hullah, and the *Globe* announces that he has accepted the post. The academy, after some years of depression, has of late, through the energy of Professor Sterndale Bennett, and a good deal of self-sacrifice on the part of several of the other professors, revived wonderfully. The number of students has greatly increased, and (which is more important) there is an increased show of talent among them. The Government grant was restored to the institution last year.

The Tonic Sol-Fa College has concluded its annual meetings, held at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. The proceedings lasted over four days, and included the reading of papers and the delivery of model lessons on a variety of subjects connected with music. Mr. Curwen gave three lectures on the art of teaching, including the principles of written and oral methods. Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., spoke on just intonation and its practical importance in the working of harmony. The last evening was devoted to competitions in musical composition, solo singing, writing down four-part music by ear, sight singing, and harmonium-playing. There were about sixty competitors, and prizes to the amount of £17 were distributed.

On Saturday an adjourned meeting of the supporters of the Norwich Musical Festival was held at Norwich—Lord Stafford in the chair—to consider future arrangements. A report was read from a special committee, who stated that they did not take a gloomy view of the future of the festival, as they believed that the financial failure of the 1869 meeting arose from purely local causes, and also from the depression of trade throughout the country. At the 1836 meeting there was a deficiency of £231; but at the next meeting, in 1839, there was a surplus of £321; in 1854 there was a deficiency of £103; but in 1857, at the following festival, there was a surplus of £351. In 1864 there was a profit of £2399; in 1867, one of £1673; in 1869, one of £536; in 1873, one of £448; in 1879, one of £821; in 1882, one of £550; in 1884, one of £950; in 1888, one of £600; in 1892, one of £370; in 1897, one of £351; in 1899, one of £916; in 1893, one of £1236; and in 1896, one of £971. Thus a deficiency at one festival was not to be considered a bar to complete recovery at the next. The committee did not consider that any reduction could be advantageously made in the expenses of the festival; but they recommended that the prices of admission at the next festival should be reduced from 21s. and 10s. 6d. to 15s. and 7s. 6d. at the evening concerts, with some unreserved seats at 3s.; some unreserved seats to be also provided at the morning oratorios, at 5s. each. The committee further recommended that the next festival should be held in the week following Sept. 20, 1872; that the committee should commence the arrangements for the festival in June, 1871; that the number of the sub-committee should be reduced to ten; and that the introduction of novelties should be limited to one great work, which must be ready for rehearsal six months before the festival. A general committee was appointed, after some discussion; and to this general committee the report of the special committee was referred for further consideration.

We learn from *Nature* that the trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, on the scale of one inch to a mile, has been completed.

THE THEATRES.

A numerous and fashionable audience was assembled, on Saturday, at the Lyceum to witness the performance of Schiller's celebrated tragedy of "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots." Mrs. F. W. Lander, who has shown her capacity for characters of the kind by her excellent sustenance of the difficult rôle of Queen Elizabeth in the tragedy of the Italian poet, was willing to distinguish her final appearance at this theatre in the correspondent part of the heroine in that of the greatest but one of German dramatists. Playgoers will recollect Madame Ristori, and will be enabled to appreciate Mrs. Lander when we state that the play can be witnessed with interest in her representation, notwithstanding any preoccupation of the mind by the memory of what that mighty artiste so recently achieved in the same. Mrs. Lander lacks, indeed, her dignity; but her intelligence is fully equal to the conception; and her acquired skill, the fruit of long practice as an actress accustomed to the higher walks of drama, gives her full command of the resources histrionically required for its adequate embodiment. Marks of elaborate study are frequent in all she does, and the utmost care is shown both in her deportment and elocution. Well for her that the character itself is built up by the poet with a power and knowledge of human nature, and of what is needed for dramatic development, that has rendered it one of the most complete delineations of which the modern stage can boast. Notwithstanding this, there was a time when it could scarcely be ventured on the English boards. We recollect when Miss Macaulay, the friend of the famous Miss Benger, whose elocutionary powers were, almost half a century ago, frequently exhibited in public in recitations of her own poem on the life of the unfortunate Scottish Queen, being fired with an ambition to produce this same tragedy of Schiller on the London stage, ventured to appear in the part of Mary Stuart at Covent Garden. The result was not favourable. The political allusions in the text were resented by the audience, who would not indorse the defence set up by Mary in her scene with Burleigh, nor endure the aspersions which it cast on the fair fame of England and the memory of Elizabeth. The last scene, in which the Royal victim parts from her attendants, and manifests her piety in a manner which to a rightly-constituted mind is alike beautiful and touching, was in those ruder days of England's progress received with boisterous ridicule, and the curtain fell to the noisiest disapprobation. Madame Ristori was more fortunate in the time of her appearance; besides, she spoke in a foreign language. The cause, too, of German poetry and German philosophy had meanwhile prospered, and her audience knew that a really great drama was before them, and rightly claimed the most reverent attention. Mrs. Lander had the difficulty of making these scenes acceptable in English; but we are happy to add that the audience, though evidently moved, behaved on this occasion with admirable impartiality, and thought it a duty to listen to the unfortunate Queen's statement of her own case. If they did not exactly sympathise with her, they certainly endured and pitied. They were equally impartial in the scene at Fotheringay, where the rival Queens are imagined by the poet to have met, and to have had a stormy altercation, which hastened on Elizabeth's decision. We are happy to say that this scene was grandly acted. The Queen of England was represented by Mrs. Charles Harcourt. We were not aware that this lady had so much force of style: her acting in the scene was quite up to the mark. We are apt sometimes to doubt whether, if great poetic plays were brought forward, they could be competently acted. The doubt is baseless. Whenever an exigence arises the talent is found just where it is wanted. Besides, the sterling merits of the play support the actor; and they who witnessed this performance on Saturday retired with a more satisfied state of mind than they could have done from one of a lighter structure, to say nothing of the burlesques with which even the vulgar are now beginning to express their growing disgust. Yet the acting generally was not altogether perfect; nor could it have been expected to be in a piece hurriedly got up for a single night. Mr. Fenton was not so decorous as he might have been in Lord Burleigh, nor Mr. Brandon Ellis in Sir Amias Paulet; nor would we describe Mr. Hamilton as Sir James Melville, or Mr. C. Harcourt as the Earl of Leicester, as either a perfect representative of the part that each had to sustain; yet they had more opportunities for display, and made a stronger impression than they would have had or done in the faint portraiture which pass for characters in the modern mere drawing-room drama. The audience were decided in their applause at the fall of the curtain, and rose in an evidently thoughtful mood, conscious that they would take home with them the various impressions to be derived from the respectable performance of an excellent work impressions which would never be forgotten. The result is not only encouraging in itself, but an earnest to aspiring managers that the public are ripe for the reception of the greatest dramas, if honestly acted by conscientious artists.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has made a laudable effort to elevate the character of burlesque by taking for his subject "The Princess" of the Laureate, and writing the dialogue in blank verse instead of rhyme. The piece was produced at the Olympic on Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The dramatist has, wisely, not departed much from the outline of the poem. The contracted pair, Prince Hilarion and the Princess Ida, are effectively represented by Miss Maria Simpson and Miss Mattie Reinhardt. The former, demanding the lady in marriage, according to the agreement made by their parents in infancy, finds, on arriving in her kingdom, that she has retired inland with a band of maidens, of whom she has formed a ladies' college under her own presidency. Vowed to celibacy, they exclude mankind; but Hilarion perseveres, and with his friends, all disguised as females, invades the sacred precincts. The inevitable conclusion is too well known for repetition. The action is materially assisted by Offenbach's music and illustrated by good scenery, painted by Mr. Johnson. Mr. David Fisher distinguished himself as King Hildebrand, particularly in the musical department. The whole was carefully acted, and attended with elaborate appointments. The new drama is very likely to produce the revolution which it was evidently designed to initiate.

A new piece has been produced at the Charing-Cross, entitled "Not So Bad After All." It is written by Mr. Wybert Reeve. The hero is a Captain Herbert Marchmont, acted by the author himself, who has indulged his wife in indolence, carrying himself her lapdog and propelling the perambulator with the baby. His friends determine to deliver him from his ridiculous thralldom, and, by making him drunk at dinner—an old expedient, by-the-way—surprise his wife out of her cherished security. The third act completes the triumph. The whole household is seized with sudden illness, including the husband; whereupon the wife, roused to exertion, actually shows herself capable of cooking a mutton chop. Her reformation so far effected, the piece concludes. Acted in a lively manner, and set off with some pretty scenery, it proved a success.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Since the beginning of the Christmas holiday season the new music published in London, as usual, has in a great measure reflected the spirit of the time. Our musicians have employed their genius upon works belonging to two different branches of their art, and these works have been brought before the world by our most distinguished publishers. The crop of such productions this year has been more than usually abundant. They have been sacred and solemn or they have been secular and social, so as to be in harmony with our frame of mind, whether in our grave or our festive moments.

The eminent German firm of Schott and Co. (originally of Mainz, with branches in London and several other places) have just given to the world a publication which, though not new, is of vast interest and importance—an edition, in full orchestral score, of the *Nine Sonatas of Beethoven*, being the whole series of the great master's works belonging to this branch of his art. The importance of this publication speaks for itself. It brings within the reach of every musician and lover of music works hitherto sealed books to many, beyond whose means they have hitherto been. Publications of orchestral works in full score are so bulky and costly that they are in a great measure confined to Germany, the musical public elsewhere being fain to content themselves with

arrangements for the pianoforte, either alone or in some concerted form, for a larger or smaller number of instruments. It is well known, however, not only that much of the grandeur and beauty of the music is lost in this way, but the student is deprived of the means—the only means—of effectually pursuing his studies. But Messrs. Schott find themselves able, it seems, to print these sublime efforts of genius and to sell them at prices which every purchaser can afford to pay. We trust that the publishers will find themselves correct in their calculations, and that a successful result will reward their spirited speculation, and that their example will be followed by their brethren in this country.

The above information respecting Beethoven's symphonies has been followed by another piece of intelligence, respecting Mozart's dramatic works, of equal interest and importance, which we are subsequently made aware of. Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel, of Vienna, have undertaken to issue a full score edition of them, which has already made considerable progress. The task has been intrusted to the hands of Herr Julius Rietz, one of the most accomplished musicians of the age; and the portion already published includes many of the great composer's finest operas, which have been included in Messrs. Boosey's catalogue of new publications. We need hardly say that these portions have been executed in a most masterly manner, and the edition when completed will be of incomparable excellence, and will supply the greatest desideratum of the present time. It will be a counterpart of the orchestra edition of Beethoven's sonatas, and the two together will form a boon to all classical musicians in the country.

THE FARM.

Report writers have been busy with the memorabilia of last year. A Gloucestershire rain-gauge gives the rain-fall as 29.99 in. There was a dry March and a wet May, and January, September, and December were the wet months. Fine old Cheshire has realised 96s., double Wiltshire has sold at 74s., and Cheddar at 86s., with rather a slow sale. The highest price at present obtainable for American cheese is 70s. to 74s. for the finest sorts. During the past year 831,307 boxes of it were imported, leaving a deficiency of 59,617 boxes as compared with the previous year. Rapeseed advanced about 12s. per quarter in the course of 1869, and at present touches about 59s. 6d. Cotton cake, on the contrary, opened at £7 12s. 6d., and receded gradually to about £5 15s. Maize and other cheap foods have competed considerably with linned cakes, and the £12 10s. to £13 per ton at the beginning of the year fell full £2 by the close.

Mr. Colson, of the Lavenham Farmers' Club, recently gave his experience to a large meeting on the feeding of horses. Speaking of his own, he said that, during the seventeen weeks of October, November, December, and January, he gave them oats, value 5s. per week, £1 1s.; hay during the same period, 1½ cwt. per week, £2 11s. In February and March, eight weeks, he gave them oats, as before, 5s. per week, £2; and instead of hay he gave them half a peck of meal at night, because he had not hay enough, at a cost of 4s. a week, £1 12s. April and May, oats 5s. a week for nine weeks, £2 5s.; hay in the same period, £1 7s. June, July, and August, vetches night and day for thirteen weeks, seven rods per week, at 6d. a rod, 3s. 6d. a week, £2 5s. 6d. September, four weeks, three bushels of bran per week, 11s.; clover and grass, 2s. per week, 8s. This made a total cost for the year of £17s. 4s. 6d. He always gave his horses a month on bran at harvest-time, which was as good as medicine, and a plan that kept the doctor out of the yard. It was objected to this by some that the market value (4s. 6d.) and not the consuming value, 2s. 3d., should be given to the hay, and the reply was that very few farmers were allowed to sell hay. Mr. Gayford thought that a few beets were a wholesome corrective, and might always be given in spring-time, when the weather was a little warm. Mr. King said that he liked well-sheltered sheds for the horses to go into, but let them first be baited in the stable and then turned into the sheds. When they went into the stable from the yard they relished the food much better. Mr. R. Hawkins did not believe in giving bran in harvest and after harvest, particularly on heavy land farms, where horses should be well fed with corn at such times. If horses were let down before Michaelmas on heavy land it was impossible to get it into right condition. Mr. W. Baker did not think that horses lost through bran at harvest, but in October, through too much chaff and pea straw.

To show what beef has come to, we may mention that in the course of Christmas Messrs. Giblett, the London salesmen, had 120 beasts through their hands which made £42 each, 200 at £40, and 400 at £35, and yet the graziers are hardly satisfied. We hear that Lord Lylesford's prize-cup ox did not "prove well" when he was slaughtered, and had scarcely any fat on his kidneys. Messrs. Martin's, on the contrary, did remarkably well, and his dead weight was 249 st. 4 lb. His price was £75 to the butcher.

Shrewsbury, which was the scene of the Royal Agricultural meeting the year before the "Lord Althorpe of Agriculture" died, is beginning to talk about making another effort to have it in 1871. It is thought, however, that Stafford, and more especially Wolverhampton, will be very formidable rivals.

The Royal Agricultural Society has published some curious results of Professor Veleker's analysis of specimens of guano sent to him by different members of the society. One of them contained only 21 per cent of ammonia and scarcely one third the amount of phosphates which is found in genuine Peruvian guano. Another had only 5½ per cent of phosphates of lime instead of 22 to 25, and hardly 3 per cent instead of 16 per cent of ammonia. In fact, it was little better than a mixture of yellow, sandy loam, with a little Peruvian guano and plenty of guano-bird feathers—75 per cent of useless materials, against 25 per cent of fertilising constituents. The vendor charges £14 per ton for it. The society does not shrink from giving the names of the firms whose specimens are found wanting. Guano containing "some valuable deposits" is said to have been discovered on the mainland of Peru.

Mr. Beale Brown has recovered £14 from the Great Western Railway for the undue detention of seven Cotswold traps in the journey from Cheltenham to Hereford. They were without food and water for forty-eight hours. The defence was that by the breaking up of the company's rails on the Hereford and Ross branch they were obliged to adopt a more circuitous route; but the company failed to prove any special notice to the plaintiff or to establish the assumption that the general notice had come to his knowledge.

Mr. Coley's new viney principle of growing hops on cross poles seems to have met with great acceptance. As regards quantity in picking, under the new system he places it at one peck (1½ cwt.) and a quarter per acre over the old, which gives a net gain of about £8 per acre in quantity alone. The gain in quality is also very great, and so is the saving in costs. The cross poles can be fixed in their places, at the rate of two miles an hour, and the work is so light that it may easily be done by a woman. There is no difficulty in getting the nidget through the alleys, and another great advantage is, that as the poles depend on two hills for bino they very rarely live one bare. The system strengthens weak bino instead of exhausting it, as was somewhat anticipated; and Mr. Coley does not think it necessary to farm higher in order to make bino enough to fill the increased length of pole. Of course, there is nothing in the plan to prevent its being modified to suit every description of ground or variety of hops. Mr. Coley, in answer to a question about the royalty he intended to charge, said he had fixed it at 20s. per acre, first and only payment to be made. The royalty to attach to the person and not to the land.

The *Scotsman* is informed, on good authority, that Sir Philip Wodehouse's term of office as Governor of Cape Colony has been extended for another year, which will make his period of service longer in duration than that of any of his predecessors, even including Lord Edward Somerset.

In a letter to General Sabine, which was read at the Royal Society, Mr. Bateman, C.E., declares the Suez Canal to be "a decided success," though much yet remains to be done with it. A reef at Serapeum limits the canal at present to vessels of 16 ft. draught of water; when these rocks are removed the available depth may be increased to 21 ft. or 22 ft.

LITERATURE.

The Magyars; their Country and Institutions. By Arthur J. Patterson, Foreign Member of the Kisfaludy Society. With Maps. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) "Nobody is better acquainted with his own homestead," said Juvenal some centuries ago, "than I am with the grove of Mars, and with the cavern hard by the cliffs of Æolus." Such is the imitative tendency of mankind; and so pertinaciously do writers dwell upon the same subject, until the reader, by a careful perusal of multitudinous pages, knows hardly less about remote places, which he never visited, than about his own country and his own kindred. Not many more than thirty years have passed since Hungary was not inaptly termed, so far as Englishmen were concerned, the "unknown land," and now it is becoming, by means of literature, as familiar to us all as Central Africa. The schoolmaster, in the form of an incarnate traveller, goes abroad, and gives us valuable lessons to learn about everybody, and everything, and every place, including Hungary. Only a very short time ago this journal contained a notice of a very agreeable and enlightening volume entitled "Pictures of Hungarian Life;" and now attention has to be drawn to two deeply-interesting and highly-instructive volumes relating to the country and institutions of the Magyar. The single volume, though it contained no small amount of useful information, belonged in the main to the lighter order of literature; it presented matters chiefly from the panoramic, social, and legendary points of view; it for the most part brought before the mind's eye a land abounding with picturesque scenery and a people rich in noble qualities and popular traditions; it was, in fact, eminently calculated to make an impression upon the mind of the tourist. The two volumes are of a higher and more solid character; they are not altogether void of minor topics—and, indeed, they are well stored with mere anecdote, but they treat principally of the national, historical, political, geographical, social, religious, educational, and linguistic questions connected with the subject. They would make, one would say, an excellent introduction for anyone who purposed to investigate the past and present conditions of Hungary and the Hungarians in the spirit of a student. For the author is evidently himself both a student and a scholar, and writes in the manner which can be best appreciated by those who are of his own kidney. It often happens that an author will by a single sentence, unfolding his own habit of thought, at once excite his readers' sympathy or antipathy, confidence or distrust. And so it is here. The author says: "What an author has written as task-work his readers instinctively skip." These few words contain so much truth and good sense in so small a compass, that you feel you may at once give yourself up to your guide and instructor without any fear of being led astray into paths which he has not explored, or of being crammed with untrustworthy information which he has picked up at third hand. Before you enter upon the pleasant road over which you are to follow him, you are fortunate enough to encounter three opportune sign-posts: one tells you the sounds of the Hungarian alphabet; another the meaning of Hungarian words occurring in geographical proper names; and another the difference, when any exists, between the Hungarian and German appellations of such towns as are mentioned in the book. Thus prepared, you find crooked places made straight; and your progress is further aided by helpful maps. The order of proceeding is as follows:—An interesting introduction is agreeably gone through, and the reader is comfortably planted in Buda-Pesth. After a while, one arrives at some "outlines" of Hungarian history. Then there is a general view of the Hungarian plain. How one should see Alföld scenery is next pointed out. Alföld cities are afterwards passed in review. Now comes an inspection of the Magyar peasant and of peasants and brigands. Move on! says the author, who calls a halt at "the district to which the Roman Emperor Galerius gave the name of Valeria, in honour of his wife, the daughter of his colleague, Diocletian." Thereafter the reader will find a couple of chapters, not to be lightly passed over, touching the Hungarian Constitution before 1848; and, in proper sequence, some remarks upon the reforms of 1848 and 1866 and upon the emancipation of the land in 1848. Then some really valuable instruction is afforded, in the second volume, about Hungarian society; about the nationalities, of which there are two in wellnigh every Hungarian county; about Hungarian Protestantism; about the Hungarian language; about Hungarian literature; and about Transylvania, which, it seems, was not entirely exhausted by Mr. Boner. As regards nationalities, there is, of course, much to be said on two sides: there are those who consider them merely so many fruitful causes of wars, seditions, and unfriendliness, and there are those who consider them worthy of being kept up for the sake of language, patriotism, and the many noble qualities which accompany patriotism. Our author appears to belong to the latter category, and not to be an advocate for such a human fusion as would enable the modern Christian to say, in the words of the ancient heathen, "I'm man, and no man is unkin to me." Two faults of the Magyar are, according to our author, a self-respect carried to the verge of over-weening confidence and boastfulness, and an exaggerated love of display. Perhaps it would not be necessary to travel to the other side of the Atlantic to match the Magyar in those respects.

Purposive and Passion. By Keningale Robert Cook, B.A. (Virtue and Co.) The poet, we all know, is not as other men are; his skin is of incredible thinness, he is irritable to a marvel, his eye glitters as that of a lunatic, his flowing hair is as that of a Nazarene, his food is honey-dew, he is "dowered with the hate of hate, and love of love, and scorn of scorn." And the quintessence of his hatred is poured forth upon the critic who condemns him; of his love upon the critic who admires him; of his scorn upon the critic who, being unable to take his measure with sufficient accuracy for general condemnation or admiration, has recourse to the easy and ignoble plan of showing up paltry blemishes and falling foul of minor faults. And in these latter days the poet's innate irritability and apprehensive sensibility have led to a practice which is quite as likely to provoke hostility and distrust as to conciliate friendliness and confidence; and that practice is to make one, as it were, pass through the fire to Moloch. In other words, the proper realms of criticism cannot be reached without going through a burning, fiery peface, which is partly explanatory, partly didactic, partly exculpatory, partly conciliatory, partly obsequious. In the case under consideration there was really very small need of such a peface. If the author show signs of immaturity, he shows promise of future excellence; his fruit, which is even now in some instances of exquisite flavour, needs only ripeness to be acceptable to the daintiest palate. His modesty and his self-reliant determination, manifested in his introductory remarks, are highly creditable to him; but his anticipatory defiance and preliminary declaration of scorn might have been omitted with advantage. He seems to have already received, and to be conscious of having deserved, some private admonition respecting certain of his defects; but the very defects are such as the fashion of the day has a tendency to encourage; for it may be asserted advisedly that a great change has taken place in the laws which were wont to regulate the utterances of the poet. There was a time when poetry was the universal voice and the universal interpreter; when the dumb soul, conscious of emotions it was unable to express, found, to its great joy and relief, all its silent yearnings and impressions put into words by the magic influence of the poet, and when the beautiful mysteries of nature and of our inner consciousness were suddenly revealed and made intelligible by the luminous, simple, and musical language of some master of the art of poetry. But nowadays the poet is held to be commonplace if he be not somewhat obscure, and his numbers are accounted inartistic if they do not abound with rhetorical tricks. And then there is the danger lest the orthodox obscurity become utter darkness, and the overdone trickery resemble clumsiness. Our author gives to his productions the secondary title of "Pygmalion, and other Poems;" and, though the story of Pygmalion has already been often and ably treated by superior hands, it was a good one to choose for his

purpose, and he has shown in his treatment of it considerable power and delicacy of conception, and much elegance of execution. Pygmalion, it will be remembered, having fallen in love with an ivory or marble image of a maiden, made by himself, prayed that life might be breathed into it; and, his prayer having been granted, he married his own creation. The fable, no doubt, is intended to show how a purpose may become a passion, how unsatisfactory is the shadow without the substance, how incomplete is the ideal without the real, and, perhaps, how vain are the aspirations of man without the aid of Heaven. Our author does not deal very fully with his subject; but his touch is firm and artistic, and his spirit is appreciative and sympathetic. There is no little grace and glow in many of the other poems and songs. The "Greek Love-Song," however, is neither worthy of the original nor equal to some previous translations. The author very properly objects to that ignorant hypercriticism which, unable to appreciate legitimate variations of rhythm, babbles of metrical feet and superfluous syllables; but he would allow that there is something wrong in the third of the following lines (p. 206):—

Let my tired spirit, soothed, wander down
Thy golden frescoes of young blossoms,
That drink fresh streams and grow thereby
To their own health and others', radiantly.

It is, of course, only an exceptional slip; otherwise it would be no hypercriticism to say that the author might have the soul, but certainly had not the ear, of the true poet.

The Resurrection. By Samuel Cox. (Strahan and Co.) This volume contains twelve essays. The author will probably be well remembered by his works, called respectively, "The Private Letters of St. Paul and St. John" and "The Quest of the Chief Good." His aim now is to review, for the benefit of his readers, the argument advanced by St. Paul touching the resurrection of the dead; and he professes "to gather from the best authorities whatever would explain or illustrate that argument." He therefore takes his stand "on the ground of vantage occupied by modern scholars and critics." The work is, in fact, an exposition of the famous fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and the expositor truly says:—"No chapter of the New Testament is, perhaps, oftener read or less known than this. For the most part, we read or hear it when we are not in a studious or critical mood, when our eyes are heavy with sorrow, and our hearts tender with regrets." To properly discuss here the merits of such a book would be impossible, even if it were seemly; for the subject is so momentous, and even awful, that more space, time, thought, and learning than are at command would be required; and to deal with such a matter offhand would be unpardonably presumptuous. It must suffice, therefore, to say that the author, though he is not a clergyman of the Church of England; is believed to be a Christian minister; that he is evidently a diligent

of hand and steadfast of heart. And Lady Mildmay, Mrs. Mildmay, Sibyl, and Harold form a pleasant and well-executed group.

The Duke's Honour. By Edward Wilberforce. (Hurst and Blackett.) It will be generally allowed that the climax of a well-conducted three-volume novel should be the marriage of the hero and heroine, and that the first step on the ladder of ultimate bliss should be taken as early as possible, so as to increase the excitement occasioned by the slips and misplacements occurring upon the intermediate rungs. In the present case, therefore, nothing could be more promising than the opening line of the story. "Papa, am I to marry Charley?" asks the heroine; and she receives the not entirely satisfactory answer: "Yes, my dear, when he gets a living." Charley is, of course, the hero; and at the end of the second volume he gets a living. Whether he do or do not marry the heroine forthwith or at some future time shall not be here divulged, for the novelist's secrets and puzzles should sometimes, if not always, be piously respected. So far as the title is concerned, it must suffice to hint that the underplot involves, according to the established fashion of the day, a little bigamy, to a charge whereof a self-styled Grand Duchess is liable. As the author wrote a book—and, if memory may be trusted, a very readable book—called "Social Life in Munich," it was to be expected that he would colour his novel German. And the expectation is fulfilled. As an almost necessary consequence the German watering-place, with its gaming-tables, is introduced; and the old cries of "Faites le jeu!" "Le jeu est fait!" "Rien ne va plus!" and so on, which have already been repeated to a sickening extent by novel-writers, are reiterated. Indeed, scenes of the gaming-table, from the horrible to the laughable, have been overdone, and have become stale. Our author, however, manages to throw an air of novelty over his incidents by a bold rather than credible hypothesis: he supposes the case of a clergyman who, being anxious to speedily repair his church, takes to gambling and breaks the bank. And his Bishop winks at the deed!

Old Stories Retold. By Walter Thornbury. (Chapman and Hall.) If the contents of this volume have not wholly or partly appeared already in *All the Year Round*, then there is abroad an illusive demon. Certainly the titlepage tells no tale; but that, as things go, is no proof. However, the stories retold are such as people seem never to tire of reading; and the author is a diligent and skilful picture-restorer. The "O. P. Riots," the "Cato-street Conspiracy," and the like, are the events described.

My New-Year's Gift to my Son, by Pamphilus (Ward, Lock, and Tyler), has reached a third edition, and has "illustrations by F. Gilbert;" *The Boy's Home Book*, by writers of "The Boy's Own Magazine" (Lockwood and Co.), treats of "sports, games, exercises, and pursuits," and is "illustrated with 200 engravings;" *Sunbeam Stories* (Lockwood and Co.) is a nice little volume, containing "a selection of the tales by the author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,'" and *Keith Johnston's Physical Atlas* (W. and A. K. Johnston) is a notable specimen of what can be got nowadays for half a crown.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR MEDAL.

The medal for presentation to the officers and soldiers of those regiments which were engaged in the Maori war, in New Zealand, six or eight years ago, is now being struck at the Royal Mint; and we give an illustration of its very simple design, which is quite as devoid of originality or special significance as that of the Abyssinian medal. The head of her Majesty Queen Victoria, wearing a Royal diadem, and a veil which covers the back of the head and neck, with earrings, a small pearl necklace, and a locket or miniature portrait suspended from the necklace, is sculptured on the obverse side. The reverse side displays a wreath of laurel, to inclose the name or number of the recipient, with the motto "New Zealand: Virtutis Honor." The ribbon is dark blue, with a red stripe along the middle. It is to be presumed that the colonial militia, who did their share of the service, and the friendly Maori chiefs likewise, will not be overlooked in the distribution of these medals.

THE MISFORTUNES OF MAURITIUS.

Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Mauritius, in his annual report to the Colonial Secretary, gives a very melancholy account of the successive misfortunes which have overtaken the island.

First there was the terrible epidemic of 1867, which more than trebled the usual percentage of mortality. When it is added that this vast mortality was no more evenly distributed over the year than it was over the island, but that by far the larger part of it was crowded into three or four months—upwards of 25,000 persons having died in March, April, and May, 15,000 of them in Port Louis alone, the daily death-roll in that city at one period having exceeded 300, thus surpassing what it had ever been during the cholera—some idea may be formed of the horrors of the situation, and of the enormous difficulties with which the Government, the municipality, and the general board of health were called upon unexpectedly to contend, in providing for attendance on the sick, burying the dead, &c.

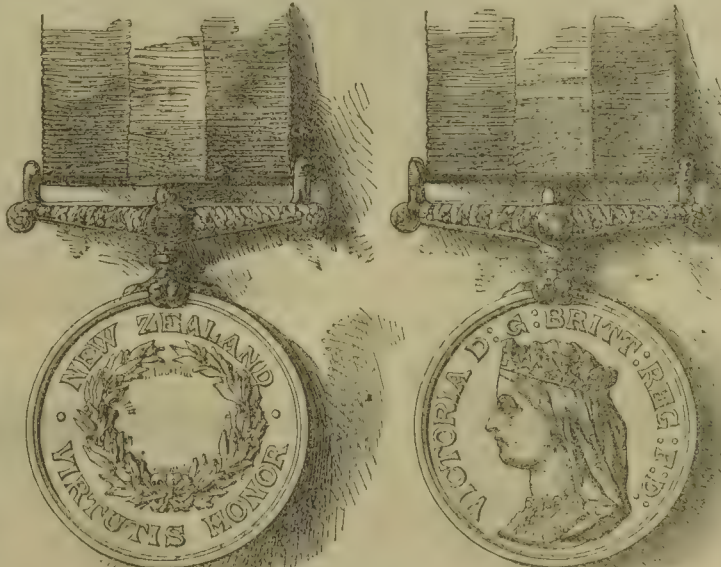
Various causes have been assigned for this terrible calamity. Among medical men within the colony three leading theories are current:—First, that this malarious fever was introduced direct and unchanged from India; second, that it is a modification or development of the bilious remittent fever, known here for many years past as the "Bombay fever;" thirdly, that it is a local outbreak, occasioned by noxious emanations from the accumulated organic matter which encumbers the estuaries and harbours of the coast. The last appears to the Governor to be so natural and well founded—taking into account the density of the population, the limited water supply of the last few years, and the filthy habits of the Indians and ex-apprentices—that it seems needless to encounter the objections to the two former theories, arising respectively from the facts that the Mauritius epidemic is not communicable from man to man, and that it is of an intermittent character.

The whole course of the visitation, indeed, from first to last, has been so mysterious, not to say apparently capricious, as to prove beyond a doubt that it has been mainly dependent on extremely complicated and recondite meteorological phenomena. It has made little distinction either in town or country between the well-kept mansions of the rich and the squalid hovels of the poor, has in some cases passed by the swampiest localities to attack the inhabitants of dry and elevated spots beyond; and, after stopping short for months at certain limits, has suddenly continued its resistless onward progress, or again, without apparent reason, swept back over districts where its ravages were all but extinct. In making these remarks, however, Sir H. Barkly says he does not mean for one moment to deny that the malignity and persistency of the disease are due in a very considerable degree to the absence of proper sanitary arrangements throughout the island.

By the death of Sir Charles Hood, M.D., the office of Medical Visitor of Lunatics is at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor. The salary is £1500 a year.

The Bombay papers announce that the Secretary of State for India has, at the instance of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, called for a report on the best means of improving the channel and harbour of Aden; that the probable cost of the work will be included in this year's Budget; and that any dredging machinery which may be required will be ordered at once in England.

Mr. Douglas, the owner of the yacht *Sappho*, has challenged any schooner-yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against the *Sappho* from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook; to start, if possible, on July 4, the day on which Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Bennett are to sail; the race to be for a cup of the value of 50 gs. to 250 gs. Mr. Douglas is also willing to sail any schooner-yacht in Great Britain or Ireland from the Nab light to Cherbourg breakwater and back, any day during the first week in June, for a cup of the value of 50 gs.



THE NEW ZEALAND WAR MEDAL FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS.

scholar and reader; that he writes well and lucidly; and that he is so far from being a disturber of the faith that his two main objects are to "confirm the faith of the general Christian reader" and to "comfort the sorrowful and the bereaved." In an appendix he has given the text used by him in the preparation of his essays and "the story of the Corinthian Church down to the date of St. Paul's First Epistle."

The World of Anecdote. By Edwin Paxton Hood. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Here is a corpulent specimen of the tolerably easy but, one would say, slightly depressing art of bookmaking. Whether all anecdotes be, as De Quincey thought, lies (or not), the process of collecting them together and making them up into a fat volume must be equally lowering to the spirits; for the effect of too much of a good thing, whether it be a joke or a sermon, or meat or drink, is proverbial. And yet it may be that the compiler has wrought a good work, and has earned the gratitude of others besides the diner-out and the brilliant conversationalist. It is possible that the despondent spirit is occasionally cheered and the extravagant spirit occasionally subdued, that the right is promoted and the wrong prevented, by the example of a character to be met with chiefly in the world of anecdote; and if so, there are many useful lessons to be learned from the podgy volume under consideration. For our fat friend is not merely a Joe Miller, but also an Ecclesiastes, a guide, philosopher, and friend. The collection by no means excludes mere witteisms; but it, for the most part, gives more or less valuable lessons. Originality was, of course, from the very nature of the case, entirely out of the question; but success seems to have been attained in the pursuit of novelty. And yet the greatest pungency is in the stories which are or ought to be old. Nothing can be more commendable for piquant and dry humour than the incident recorded of Foote, to whom the stingy Lord Stormont served out some wine in a very small glass from a very small decanter, saying, "It's very old, old wine, Mr. Foote;" whereupon Foote remarked that it was "very little of its age."

Strong Hands and Steadfast Hearts. By the Countess von Bothmer. (Tinsley.) This is a novel in which the lively and the pathetic are so intermingled that the three volumes may be read with considerable pleasure. Had there been no sprinkling of what is evidently intended for humour and satire the pleasure would undoubtedly be greater. It may be assumed that the title of the novel was suggested by an intelligent observation of a certain statue which young ladies appear to copy at the British Museum; it represents a quoit-thrower, whose "beautiful, resolute face, firmly compressed lips, determined but harmonious chin, proud delicate nose, energy, and purpose," exercised a wonderful effect upon a lovely girl, to whom the reader is introduced at the opening of the story. Perhaps the girl loves and eventually marries the man who is as strong of hand and steadfast of heart as her quoit-player, and perhaps not. The result must be learned from the novelist's own pages. The story is to some extent sad and unsatisfactory; but a stream of sprightliness gives timely relief. It will be gratifying to the envious Peris at the gate of the aristocratic Paradise to see how vulgar and contemptible are many of the more prominent personages in the scenes of high life; but their gratification will not be complete, for there are certain aristocratic characters so estimable that they would do credit to the most plebeian families. A petty tradesman's daughter could not be more admirable than Honoria, who, regarded as a moral connection of the quoit-thrower, might be described as "the female of the male;" for she was truly strong

GUNWALLOE CHURCH, CORNWALL.

The parish of Gunwalloe, near Helston, with a population of 244 souls, has an ancient church, said to have been built (in the thirteenth or fourteenth century) as a votive offering for an escape from shipwreck. This interesting little building, having been grievously damaged by the severe gales of late winters, and more especially within the last two or three months, is falling into ruin, unless the public liberality will contribute to a fund for its restoration. The roofs are almost gone; the walls and windows are shaken; the seats and other woodwork are rotting from the effects of time and weather. The church stands in a remarkable situation on the sea-shore on the east coast of Mount's Bay; it is a singular and pleasing feature amidst the rocky scenery of that neighbourhood. The view shown in our Engraving is copied from a water-colour drawing by the Dean of Canterbury. The church is partly sheltered by the cliff, but is exposed on the south-east side, where the waves dash up, in winter, against the churchyard walls. The belfry is detached from the church, and erected against a steep rock, which is scooped out so as nearly to form three sides of the tower. The living is very small, and there are no resident gentry. The landowners are doing their best to raise money for the restoration of the church; but they want help to provide the whole sum required, which is estimated at £500 by Mr. Sedding, the architect, at Penzance. He proposes to restore the antique design of the roof, which appears, in the part now laid bare, to be of an exquisite pattern very rare in Cornwall. Any contributions will be received by the Vicar, the Rev. M. N. Brougham, M.A.; or by the late Vicar of Gunwalloe, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, now at Patricbourne Vicarage, near Canterbury.



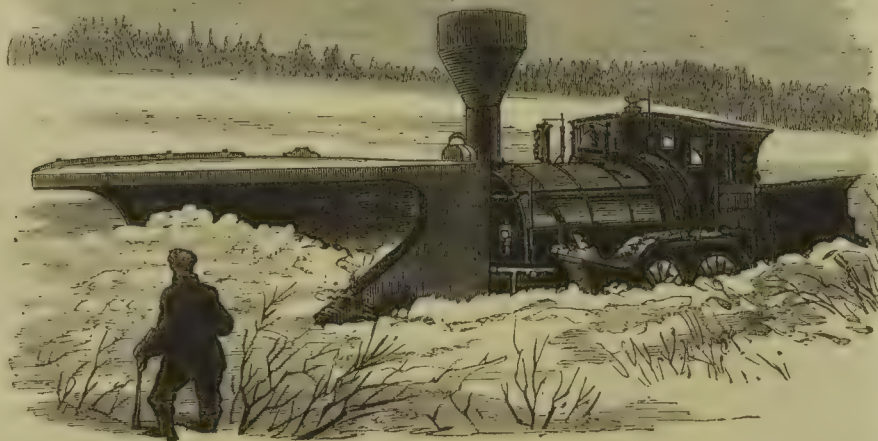
GUNWALLOE CHURCH, CORNWALL.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN ST. PETER'S.

The ceremonies of the Christmas festival in St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, were attended with more than usual interest, on account of the present gathering of so many prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in that city, assembled by the invitation of Pope Pius IX., to constitute his Ecumenical Council. His Holiness, accompanied by the Cardinals and many of the Bishops, was present on Christmas Eve at the grand vespers; and afterwards performed, in the sacristy of the Sistine Chapel, the ceremony of blessing the two-handed sword and crimson velvet cap, which were to be displayed in procession next morning. The Christmas Day services in the cathedral began with matins and lauds, at three o'clock in the morning. At

nine o'clock, when a large congregation of spectators filled the nave, the grand pontifical procession entered St. Peter's, the Pope wearing the tiara presented to him by the Queen of Spain; the Cardinals and the long array of prelates vested and mitred as for the altar. Nothing in this procession excited so much attention as the splendid attire of the Oriental Bishops, who wore copes of gold tissue or many-hued silk. All had jewelled mitres—that ornament, as worn by several, being in the form of a regal crown; and the grave and noble aspect of these aged fathers, with their long beards, were strikingly picturesque with such accessories of pomp. Pius IX. went through the rites with his accustomed dignity and rapt devotion, chanting in a voice whose fine tones age has not enfeebled, and looking very well, though somewhat pale from fatigue, as he passed on his lofty throne under the silver-tissue canopy and between the waving feathery fans. At the end of the ceremony the procession went no farther than to the chapel, now divided by partitions from the nave, next to the north transept serving for the Council Hall. Here the Pope alighted, and proceeded through other chapels to his private apartments in the

contract requiring that the castle should have a legitimate owner but once in a hundred years. The time has now arrived for such an event to happen, and that very night it is expected. All the inmates of the castle have retired to rest, and now the supernatural work begins. The pictures on the walls become animated in their frames, and the persons they represent descend and become the performers in a living drama. Lady Maud de Bohun leads off the action, suddenly recollecting that she was painted, for a few marks, by a Messer Leonardo da Vinci, a young promising artist, and wondering at the changes made in the castle since her death. Sir Aubrey de Beaupré, also, who was painted by Titian, shares in the conversation, and apologises for one of his hands being out of drawing, it having been restored by an R.A. Next, Lord Carnaby Poppytop, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, steps from the wall, and, with a cough, interferes with the dialogue. Becoming rivals for the lady, they fight; when Dame Cherry Maybud descends, and reproves Lord Carnaby for wishing to marry his grandmother. This part of the scene is the subject of our illustration. Ultimately the portraits return to their frames, and the



SNOW-PLOUGH ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

love affair of the introductory scene is amicably settled in the concluding one.

SCENE FROM "THE FOOL'S REVENGE."

We have more than once detailed the particulars of the plot of Mr. Tom Taylor's tragedy, "The Fool's Revenge," and therefore need not repeat them on the present occasion. Gradually its merits have caused it to progress from the northern theatres of the metropolis to a western house, and here it is likely to obtain due attention. Its reputation will now be helped by the talents of Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, who have begun to renew in London the impression they have already made in the provinces. Our illustration represents poor Bertuccio, the despised jester, in his retreat, at home with his daughter, a scene which is full of pathos, and forms the most charming part of the drama. We hear that Mr. Taylor has another play, which is about to be produced, also, at the Queen's Theatre.

THE RAILWAY SNOW-PLOUGH.

There is nothing in the ordinary phenomena of the seasons that is so apt to interrupt the traffic of railways as the accumulation of snow. The Mont Cenis summit-line, constructed by Mr. Fell, with its gradients, as steep as the old street of Holborn-hill, easily and safely climbed by the grip of the horizontal wheels upon the central rail, is yet subject to the loss of three or four days' working receipts almost every winter from this common accident of the Alpine heights. The Highland Railway of Scotland, and others in the northern parts of Britain, are frequently exposed, in winter, to very troublesome occurrences of the same nature. It may even be remembered that the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and several other lines, including part of the London and North-Western Railway, near Manchester, were closed during two whole days, in a season of extraordinary severity, about eighteen years ago, by the masses of snow that filled the cuttings, so that both travelling and postal communication were stopped. The

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with its magnificent extent of 900 miles, comprising the branches, through a country which never fails to exhibit the effects of winter in full force, has of course had to contend with this enemy to locomotion. Its engineers have invented for that purpose a very powerful kind of snow-plough, the form and use of which are shown in the illustrations we have engraved, from photographs by Mr. A. Henderson, of Montreal. The shape of the mighty shield, carried in front of the engine, with its hollowed face, and with its cutting edge at each side, is well adapted to make its way through the deepest and densest snow-drifts. It is such an implement as the Canadian climate demands.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Jewish Record* says that 250,000 thalers have been presented by Herr Meritz Reichenheim, of Berlin, towards the erection of an orphan home for some hundred children, and Herr Adolph Reichenheim offers to add a hospital to his brother's orphan home entirely at his own expense.



SNOW-PLOUGH ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.



SCENE FROM "AGES AGO," AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.



SCENE FROM "THE FOOL'S REVENGE," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF TREVISO.

Napoleon Mortier, Duc de Trévise, died on the 30th ult. He was the son and heir of the famous Marshal Mortier, one of Napoleon's most esteemed captains, who was killed by Fieschi's infernal machine in 1835. The Duke was born Aug. 7, 1804, the year the Emperor was crowned, and his father given the baton of Marshal. Napoleon stood sponsor for the infant. In 1845 he was made a Peer of France, and, after the return of the Bonaparte dynasty, became a "Sénateur." He married, October, 1828, Mademoiselle Anne Marie Leconte, and leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Hippolyte Charles Napoléon, now Duc de Trévise, is one of the Emperor's Chamberlains; and of the latter, the elder, Nancy, is married to the Marquis César de la Tour-Maubourg, and the younger, Anne Marie, to Almaric Lombard de Buffière.

LORD BOSTON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Ives Irby, fourth Baron Boston, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, died on the 22nd ult., at his town house, Wilton-crescent. His Lordship was born Sept. 14, 1802, the eldest son of George, third Baron Boston, by his wife, Rachel Ives, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, Bucks. He completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824; and by the death of his father, March 12, 1856, he became fourth Baron Boston. He married, first (Jan. 25, 1830), Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late W. R. Hopkins Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks; by whom (who died April 14, 1860) he had issue one son, his successor, and two daughters—Rachel Fanny Anne, wife of Augustus Arthur Vansittart, Esq., of Bisham Abbey, Berks; and Alice Frederica, wife of John Wingfield Malcolm, Esq., M.P. for Boston. His Lordship married, secondly, July 30, 1861, Caroline Amelia, eldest daughter of John St. Vincent, third Lord De Saumarez. His son and successor is Florence George Henry, now fifth Baron Boston, who was born March 9, 1837, and married, Oct. 17, 1859, Augusta Caroline, second daughter of John St. Vincent, third Lord De Saumarez, by whom he has issue three sons and one daughter. The family of Irby is of great antiquity, and its ancestors were formerly Lords of Irby, or Ireby, in the county of Lincoln. Anthony Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston temp. Elizabeth and James I., was an eminent lawyer and subsequently a Master in Chancery. His descendant, Edward Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston, was created a Baronet April 13, 1704; and his son, Sir William Irby, was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Boston April 16, 1761.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HASTINGS.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., died on the 3rd inst. He was born, July 3, 1790, the eldest son of the Rev. James Hastings, Rector and Improprator of the living of Martley and patron of Arey Regis, in the county of Worcester. The family to which he belonged was a branch of that of Hastings, of Daylesford, and Yelford Hastings, whose representative was the famous Warren Hastings. He entered the Royal Navy in September, 1803, on board the Princess Royal (98), and during the following years saw much service. In requital of his conduct in command of a gunboat at the siege of Flushing, he was promoted, Jan. 17, 1810, to a Lieutenantancy in the Badger; and he assisted, as first of that vessel, in causing the destruction, off the River Ems, of the French privateer La Comtesse d'Emmeran. In April, 1812, Lieutenant Hastings, commanding the Hyacinth's pinnace under Captain Ussher, exhibited the most undaunted courage in a brilliant boat attack on the Mole of Malaga, and in the following month took part in the reduction of the strong castle of Almunecar. In August, 1813, he served, in the boats of the Undaunted, in a very gallant attack on the batteries at Cassis; and, in the November of the same year, had his share in the capture of a vigorously-defended tower at Port Nouvelle. In April, 1814, being then First Lieutenant of the Undaunted, he participated in the honour of conveying Napoleon Bonaparte from Frejus to Elba, and he landed as one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of taking possession of the island and making proper arrangements for the reception of the Emperor. During "the hundred days" Mr. Hastings served, with his usual enterprise and gallantry, before Ancona, in the Neapolitan waters and in the Adriatic, and, in 1824, was employed in the Euryalus at the blockade of Algiers. He obtained, in 1825, the rank of Commander, and was appointed, in 1828, to the Ferret sloop. In 1830 he was posted, and, from 1832 to 1845, commanded the Excellent gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, where, during the last six years, he discharged, simultaneously, the duties of Captain Superintendent of the Royal Naval College. In 1839, in compliment to his professional and scientific attainments, the order of the Bath (K.C.B.) was, at the recommendation of the Admiralty, conferred on him; and in 1845, on his leaving the Excellent, he was made storekeeper to the Ordnance. He married, May 12, 1827, Louisa Elizabeth, sister of the Dean of Exeter, and daughter of Thomas Humphrey Lowe, Esq., of Bromsgrove, by Lucy, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Court of Hill, M.P. for Leominster. Sir Thomas Hastings was a magistrate for the counties of Hereford and Brecon, and also a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former.

ADMIRAL SIR W. O. PELL.

Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell, R.N., died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Greenwich Hospital, aged eighty-two. Sir Watkin was the son of Samuel Pell, Esq., of Sywell Hall, Northamptonshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Owen Owen, Esq., of Llanrhader, Denbighshire. He entered the Navy in April, 1799, as first-class volunteer, on board the Loire; and in the following year lost his left leg in action. In 1808 he assisted in the boats of the Mercury at the taking of a convoy off Rota; and, not long after, was severely wounded at the capture of a French gun-vessel. His admirable conduct on board the Thunder at the defence of Cadiz and Tarifa was officially reported by the Duke of Wellington; and on many subsequent occasions his services were deemed worthy of marked approval. He was Commodore on the West-India station from 1833 to 1837; and held successively the appointments of Superintendent at Deptford Victualling Yard, Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, and Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Sir Watkin received the honour of knighthood in 1837, being the first naval knight created by her Majesty after her accession to the throne. Admiral Pell's commissions were dated—Lieutenant, 1806; Captain, 1813; Rear-Admiral, 1848; Vice-Admiral, 1855; and Admiral, Feb. 11, 1861. He married, in 1817, Sarah Dorothea, daughter of Edward Owen, Esq., of Maesmyrnau.

SIR W. C. HOOD.

Sir William Charles Hood, Kt., died on the 4th inst., at the Brideswell Royal Hospital, London, aged forty-five. Sir William was the only son of William Chamberlayne Hood, Esq., by his wife, Anne, only daughter of Charles Brown, Esq., of South Lambeth. He was educated at Brighton, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.D. St. Andrew's, in 1846. In 1850 he became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and in 1863 a Fellow of the same society in London. He was elected Treasurer of Brideswell and Bethlehem Hospitals in July, 1868, in which year he received the honour of knighthood; and he held the office of Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. Sir William married, in 1846, Jane, daughter of Robert Willett, Esq., of Lavington, Wilts, which lady died in 1866.

BARON PASQUALE SCIBERRAS TRIGONA.

Sir Pasquale Sciberras Trigona, K.C.M.G., Baron of Castel Ciciano, died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 7th ult. Sir Pasquale

was a Maltese nobleman of ancient family, who had for the last nine years resided in England. He acted for a considerable period as Lord Lieutenant of one of the districts of Malta, and was also a member of the board of health for that island. In recognition of the efficiency shown by him in his official capacity, he was created in 1868 Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was born about 1790, and was twice married—first, to Rosalia, daughter of Baron Damico Inquanez, who died in 1839; and afterwards to Baroness G. Sciberras Floresta, who survives him, along with one son and daughter of the first and two sons of the second marriage. His father, Baron Antonio Sciberras Testaferrata, was Chamberlain to the Elector of Bavaria; and one of his uncles was General Sciberras, a distinguished officer in the Bavarian army.

Countess Delawarr died, on Sunday night, at her residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, after a long illness.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., died, on Sunday night, at his residence in Great Cumberland-street, aged eighty-three.

Mr. John Tidd Pratt, for many years registrar of friendly societies, died, on Sunday, at 29, Abingdon-street, in his seventy-second year.

Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, died on Sunday night, after a week's illness, from paralysis.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * The majority of our answers is deferred until next week.

E. F.—You will find a full account of the Leipzig Problem Tourney in the *Leipziger Schachzeitung* for July, 1869. The first prize for ordinary mates was won by Mr. Ivan Kos, of Vienna; the second by Mr. Nielsen, of Copenhagen. The first prize for self-mates was adjudged to Mr. Oscar Blumenthal, of Berlin; the second to Mr. C. Lemke, of Upsala. For particulars of the Hamburg Tourney see the same magazine for September, 1869. In this contest the first prize was gained by Mr. Gustav John, of Leipzig; the second by Dr. Bayer; and the third by Mr. H. Boie, of Altona.

L. H. LORTHOUSE.—Blank chess diagrams may be got from Mr. Dangerfield, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

H. BRADSHAW.—Such a position is a problem only by courtesy. Be content with solving the problems of experienced composers at present, and do not attempt to make any.

J. KEATES.—You shall be apprised next week.

V. PORTILLA.—They shall receive due attention.

F. HEALEY, W. GRIMSHAW, H. E. KIDSON, B. HORWITZ, V. PORTILLA, R. ORMOND, W. S. PAVITT, W. COATES, V. GORGAS, F. W. COLLINS.—Received with thanks, and now under consideration.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1349 have been received from H. B., Edin. R. B., Senex, Ferdinand, W. G. Ernest, Fred Wood, R. D. H., W. P. E., Indiana, George, Omega, Box and Cox, H. Baudouin, R. D. T., Jerry, Alderley, L. H. Lorthouse, I. N. Keyes, S. G. Baker, Medius, H. Bancroft, W. Piper, Sylphide, Ibis, Owersby Vicarage; H. and E. Frau, of Lyons; W. S. B., of Surbiton; Café Venitien, Liège; Trial, P. C. Pavitt, Laura, Rip van Winkle, F. C. S., John Treadwell, Annette, Somerton, and Barnsbury.

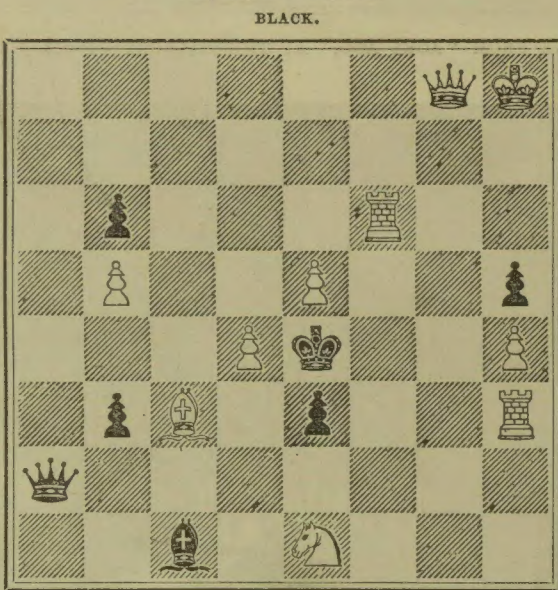
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1350.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to K Kt 5th, or*	5. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 4th
2. B to KR 5th (ch)	K takes B	6. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	Q to K Kt 5th
3. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Q to K Kt 5th (best)	7. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to K Kt 4th
4. Q to K 6th	Q to K Kt 4th	8. P to E 4th (ch)	and mate next move.
If Black play here Q to K Kt 7th, then follow:—		5. P to K B 4th, and then mates in two more moves.	

* If K to K B 3rd, then P to K 5th, and wins the Queen in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1351.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.



White, playing first, to mate in two moves.

CORRESPONDENCE GAMES BETWEEN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

SECOND PARTIE.—(Hampel's Opening.)

WHITE (Vienna).	BLACK (Berlin).	WHITE (Vienna).	BLACK (Berlin).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. R to B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	30. B takes B	
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
6. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
7. B to K Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th		
8. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th		
9. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 5th		
10. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 3rd		
11. P takes B	P takes P		
12. R to Q Kt sq, &c.			
13. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
14. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt		
15. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		
16. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
17. Q to Q B 2nd	R to Q Kt sq		
18. Castles on K's side	Q to K R 4th		
19. P to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd		
20. P takes Q	P takes P		
21. P takes Kt	P takes P		
22. R to Q R 5th	Q to K 3rd		
23. Q to Q 2nd			
24. R takes R	R to Q Kt 4th		
25. Q takes K Kt P	P takes R		
26. Q to Q B sq	P to K R 3rd		
27. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 5th		
28. B to Q B 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd		

As we have repeatedly remarked, the advance of this Pawn early in the game is, generally speaking, imprudent. The present instance is not an exception to the rule.

Black would not have improved their position by capturing the Kt. For example:—

10. P takes B
11. R to Q Kt sq, &c.
12. Kt to Q 5th
13. Kt takes Kt (ch)
14. P to Q B 3rd
15. Q to Q B 2nd
16. Castles on K's side
17. P to K B 3rd
18. P takes Q
19. P takes Kt
20. R to Q R 5th
21. Q to Q 2nd
22. R takes R
23. Q takes K Kt P
24. Q to Q B sq
25. B to K B 2nd
26. B to Q B 5th
27. B to K B 2nd
28. B to Q B 5th

On examining the situation carefully, we find that Berlin did rightly here in not advancing their K R Pawn.

18. P to Q Kt 4th
19. P takes Q P
20. Q R P takes P
21. P takes K P
22. R to Q R 5th
23. Q to Q 2nd
24. R takes R
25. Q takes K Kt P
26. Q to Q B sq
27. B to K B 2nd
28. B to Q B 5th

Far better than taking the K B Pawn, because, if—
39. Kt takes K B P
40. R takes B
41. R to Q Kt 2nd
42. Q to Q B 3rd
43. Kt to Q B sq
44. Q to Q 5th (ch)
45. Kt to K 5th (ch)
46. Kt to K 6th (ch)
47. Q to Q 5th (ch)
48. Q to Q B 5th (ch)
49. Kt takes Q
50. Kt takes P
51. R to Q B 2nd
52. K to B 2nd
53. R to Q 2nd
54. Kt to B 5th
55. P to K R 4th
56. R to Q Kt 2nd
57. R to Kt 7th (ch), and Black abandoned the game.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that a considerable reduction is likely to be made in the Royal Artillery this year, to effect which several batteries will most probably be reduced.

It is intended to remove the educational part of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth to Greenwich, where officers will find ample room and other conveniences to pursue their studies.

It is proposed that the command of the Brigade of Guards shall be amalgamated with a divisional command, which shall include all troops within the metropolitan district, and be held by a Lieutenant-General.

A board of field officers assembled, yesterday week, to consider the subject of the pouch which it is intended to issue to the Foot Guards, and their report is said to be in favour of a pouch of such a shape that even a smart soldier can, at the utmost, extract from it only three cartridges per minute.

The Government having decided upon converting Millbank Penitentiary building into a general military prison, all soldiers whose terms of imprisonment exceed fifty-six days will be forwarded henceforth to that destination, and the various military prisons at different stations in England will be abolished.

The Duke of Cambridge has introduced at the Royal Military Academy a plan of appointing gentlemen cadets of tried exemplary conduct, serving their fourth and fifth terms, responsible under-officers. There are three responsible under-officers and eight subdivision under-officers. The present strength of the gentlemen cadets is 220.

It appears from details received from the different outposts and foreign stations that at the close of the year 1869 we had 177 steamships of the Royal Navy in commission, of which twenty-five were armour-plated vessels. The total number of guns are reported to be about 1660; the number of men and boys, 32,396; and the total horse-power (nominal) was 57,885.

We understand that, by advice of the medical authorities, Mr. Childers and his colleagues have dispatched stringent orders to the West Indies and other stations where yellow fever prevails that as soon as the epidemic makes its appearance on board any of her Majesty's ships the Captains and other commanding officers are, upon their own responsibility, to run to the north, even if necessary to touch the ice, so as to kill the fell disease.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR BRITISH COLONIES.

In the reports of the colonial Governors just issued in a blue-book there are some incidental observations on the proposal to garrison some of the British colonies with native Indian troops.

Lieutenant-Governor Cairns suggests that there should be a small Indian force, to the extent, perhaps, of a company of Madras sepoys, in Malacca. The natives are all Malays; all the petty rajahs upon the borders are Malays; Malay secret societies either exist by themselves or are affiliated to the Chinese hooys. Malay fanaticism is wild, uncalculating, and of rapid growth, and the temptations which chiefs of their own blood and faith might offer would probably be found to tell with fatal effect on their fidelity. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore strongly objects to any scheme by which the garrison should be composed of Malays, whether raised as a local force or brought from Ceylon; indeed, rather than introduce such a dangerous element, he would prefer that the military were altogether withdrawn, and their place taken by a strong police force, properly drilled and equipped, to consist of the same class of men as the sepoys recruited at Madras or in the Punjab, the present Malay police being of course simultaneously disbanded.

On the other hand, Sir H. Barkly, Governor of Mauritius, protests against the introduction of Indians into that island, as it could not fail, in his opinion, to prove a source of constant anxiety, if not of positive danger, looking to the great preponderance of the Indian element in the population. On sanitary grounds, moreover, there is little to be said in favour of such an arrangement, the natives of India being more liable than Europeans to succumb to the epidemic and endemic fevers of the island. In point of fact, it is in the power of the military authorities to place the garrison of the island, however composed, beyond all extraordinary risk on the score of health, by at once erecting the barracks which have been for so many years talked of on the elevated plateau of the interior, where the fever has never penetrated.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The proposed new volunteer regulations of the War Office appear to have created a general feeling of alarm in the minds of metropolitan and provincial commanding officers, who fear that the practical effect of their adoption will be to exclude at once many efficiently-drilled men, whose skill as rifle-shots could be quickly developed in case of emergency, and ultimately annihilate many effective battalions. A number of volunteer officers met on Thursday week, under the presidency of Lord Elcho, and passed resolutions protesting against some of Mr. Cardwell's proposals as to the grant, and appointing a committee to consider the matter. A resolution expressing condemnation of some of the regulations was unanimously adopted yesterday week, at a meeting held at Lord Ranelagh's. The volunteers in Scotland are moving in opposition to the proposed changes. At a meeting at Dundee it was urged that the proposal, instead of adding to the efficiency and prosperity of volunteer regiments, would have the very opposite tendency. It was also suggested that a general meeting in Edinburgh, at which volunteers from different parts of the country might attend, would be productive of much good.

Mr. T. D. Acland, in his capacity of Colonel of the 1st Devon A.B.R.V., addressed a gathering of volunteers near Exeter last Saturday evening. He said that, after ten years' experience of that corps (the 1st Devon Mounted Rifles), his confidence in the principle on which it was originally formed remained unshaken. He was quite certain that if the farmers around every market town in England would form themselves into corps using horses and rifles, as that corps had done, they would do more to strengthen the defences of the country than could be done in any other way.

The first of a series of monthly competitions among the members of the 5th Hants (Portsmouth), for a handsome challenge vase, took place at Browdown, near Gosport, last week. The conditions are that the competition shall be continued until one member of the corps wins the challenge vase three times; that the range shall be 200, 500, and 600 yards, with five shots at each range. Colour-Sergeant Rout won the vase last week.

The following figures show the strength of the various branches of the volunteer force, as returned to the War Office, and it is upon this return that the capitation grant will be made. The summary is to Dec. 12, 1869, and states that the total number of extra efficient was 105,560; of efficient, 167,457; non-efficient, 26,810. The total number enrolled was 194,267, the maximum establishment being 244,931. Of the extra efficient, 423 were light horse, 5392 engineers, 117 mounted rifles, and 99,638 rifles. Of the efficient, 511 were light horse, 33,645 artillery, 5947 engineers, 271 mounted rifles, and 127,083 rifles. The light horse had 156 non-efficient; the artillery, 3814; the engineers, 842; the mounted rifles, 116; and the rifles, 21,882.

A Smyrna letter reports an important discovery in Castamboul. Izzet Effendi, inspector of telegraphs, has found a valuable coal-mine on the Ineboli road, near the entrance to the town.

The Russian Ministry of Public Works has before it a project for the canalisation of the Dnieper in that part where it is obstructed by cataracts, so that corn and timber from a vast tract of country will be conveyed along the whole length of the river.

Bishop Tozer, writing from the mission-house, Zanzibar, under date Oct. 25, 1869, says:—"I spoke a few days since with an Arab trader, who informed me that he had seen Dr. Livingstone four months before at Ujiji." The hon. secretary of the Central African Mission, the Rev. W. Forbes Capel, adds:—"This brings us to July. Up to that time, therefore, he had not been eaten by the cannibals to whom he alluded in his last letter."

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By Command.—Messrs. DICKINSON have the honour to announce that, in compliance with a wish very generally expressed, the Queen has been graciously pleased to sit for a life-size Picture, being a replica in oils of her Majesty's gift to the late Mr. Peabody; and, when completed, her Majesty has been pleased to sanction an Engraving therefrom. This important Picture (representing the Queen in Robes of State) will be exhibited; and although the Engraving will be executed by the first artist of the day, it will be published at a price that will place it within the reach of all. As the demand will be necessarily large, those who desire to possess early Impressions are requested to transmit their names without delay to Messrs. Dickinson, Publishers to her Majesty, 114, New Bond-street, W.

MAYALL'S PORTRAITS, all Sizes, from the Life-size to the Locket Miniature, taken daily, 224, Regent-street, London; and 91, King's-road, Brighton. Charges moderate.

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PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE.
 Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or ornamented. Fiddle Pattern. Oz. £ s. d. 12 Table Spoons 30 .. 11 0 0 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 6 8 12 Table Forks 30 .. 11 0 0 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 6 8 12 Gravy Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 12 Gravy Spoons 12 .. 4 10 0 1 Soup Ladle 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 .. 4 2 6 1 Sauce Ditto 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Sauce Ditto 12 .. 4 10 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 1 0 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 2 2 0 12 Tea Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 12 Tea Spoons 14 .. 5 12 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 0 15 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 1 5 0 A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
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ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE specially designed for Presents.
 Butter Coolers, Breakfast Cruets, Tea Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Dessert Services, Fish-Eating and Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Covers, &c.
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 Observe—MAPPIN and WEBB, 71 and 72, Cornhill; and 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, London.

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FURNITURE.—Dining-Room Furniture in Mahogany and Oak.
 Large size Tables, from 5 to 30 gs.
 Several large secondhand, with Chairs to correspond.
 100 Sideboards, from 3 to 30 gs.
 Also some secondhand.

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 In Mahogany, Walnut, Birch, and other woods, also in Polished and Enamelled Pine. All arranged in rooms en suite. The 10-Guinea Bed-Room Suite. See Illustrated Catalogue.

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 Superseding all other kinds.
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PETER ROBINSON supplies an Elegant White Tulle and a handsome Black Brussels Net Dress, trimmed with Black or White Satin, for 27s. 6d.; also other beautiful Novelties, from 2 gs. to 4 gs. Orders from any part of the Country promptly attended to.
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MARSHALL and SNEEGROVE.
 The usual SALE at this period of the year, by Marshall and Snee grove, of all FANCY STOCK, at reduced Prices, has commenced, and will be continued until the close of the first week in February.
 In addition to the great variety of Fancy Articles submitted, a quantity of PLAIN BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, with many other PLAIN FABRICS for Dress purposes, have been added, the prices of which, in every instance, will be found desirable to purchasers.
 A visit of inspection to all the Departments is respectfully solicited.
 Vere-street and Oxford-street, January, 1870.

PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING, Messrs. PARTON and SON, General Drapers, opposite the Royal Mews, Piccadilly, will OFFER, during the month of JANUARY, the whole of their STOCK, at very reduced prices.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO. will forward, carriage-paid on parcels of 25 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Huckaback and Diaper Towelings, Glass-cloths, Pantry Towels, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs.
 Patterns and price-list post-free.
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 Bowring, Arundel, and Co., Shirt and Collar Makers, 11, Old Bond-street, W.; and 11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

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BEAUTIFUL BOOTS.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S London Boots, at moderate prices.
 Ladies' Double-soled Kid Elastic Boots, 16s. 6d.; House or Evening Boots, 5s. 6d.
 Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s.
 The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue, containing special notice of convenient arrangements for Country and Foreign Residents, free by post.
 Thomas D. Marshall, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour, so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., and 31, Graven, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels; Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 11s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use **BERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES** and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each; Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. Dépôts, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—This valuable Specific restores Grey Hair to its original shade; then it grows the natural colour, not grey. Apply for circulars to agents, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK.
 The Best and Blackest for Marking Crests, Names, and Initials upon Household Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c., securing it from loss or mistake. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by E. R. Bond, 10, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.; and by all respectable Chemists, Stationers, &c., in the kingdom. Trade mark—a Unicorn.

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 Gabriels' Coralite Tooth Paste .. Price 1s. 6d.
 Gabriels' Royal Tooth Powder 1s. 6d.
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 Gabriels' Odorine Enamel Stopping 5s. 6d.
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 Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers, Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists, 64, Ludgate-hill, London; and at Liverpool and Brighton. Gabriels' name—none genuine without it. Ask for Gabriels' Preparations.

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£2000 CASH.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHING.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., are prepared with the above sum for the Purchase of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Left-off Clothing, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Furniture, &c. Parties privately waited on by addressing Mr. or Mrs. Lewis Davis; or, Parcels being sent, P.O. Orders remitted. Established 1860.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Gray's Inn-rd. and Mitre-st. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-st., Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

HALF A MILLION has been PAID by the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY** as Compensation for Accidents of all kinds. A return annual Payment of from 43 to 55s. insures £1000 at Death and an Allowance at the rate of 26 per week for Injury.—Offices: 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ENGINEERING.—Students are prepared in the Engineering Department of the HAKTLEY INSTITUTION, Southampton, for the Indian Public Works, Forest, and Telegraphic Services, by a special course of instruction, with or without articles of apprenticeship. Address the Principal.

COLUMBIA MARKET, Shoreditch (near Great Eastern Railway Terminus and Goods Station).—NEW WHOLESALE FISH MARKET.—A return decided by a committee of gentlemen in the fishing interest that owing to the overcrowded state of Billingsgate, a second Fish Market is much needed in London. Permission having been obtained from Miss Burdett Coutts, Columbia Market will be OPENED, as a relief to Billingsgate, on MONDAY, FEB. 22. A constant and regular supply of Fish is guaranteed by a large Fleet of Vessels. Applications for Stands to be addressed MANAGING DIRECTOR, Columbia Market, Shoreditch. Salesmen already established in Market.
 Mr. FIBELL, Mr. REED, both of Billingsgate.

BIRMINGHAM.
THE NEW GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
 (Snow-hill Station).
 "One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three Kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31, 1869.

NICE.—For Tariff of the **HOTEL DES ANGLAIS**, the new first-class Hotel, facing the Sea, and under English Management. Address the Proprietor, Mediterranean Hotel Company (Limited), 6, Dove-court, Old Jewry, London; or, to the Hotel, Nice.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS'—THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."
 Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." Improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. Beware of imitations, and see the names of Lea and Perrins on all bottles and labels. Agents—Crosse and Blackwell, London; and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
 The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their London-Bridge Stores, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S
 Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Pile, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea, and Vomiting, Watery, Palpitation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68,413: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot raise the excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W.; 163, William-street, New York. In Tins, at 1s. 1d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 2s. at all Grocers.

WHITE HANDS and SMOOTH SKIN.
BARNES'S GLYCERINE CREAM, in compressible Tubes. By the use of this convenient, clean, and economical preparation the above desiderata are secured. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.—J. B. Barnes, Chemist, 1 and 2, Trevor-terrace, Prince's-gate, London, S.W.; and of Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

GLENFIELD STARCH
 Is the only kind used in her Majesty's Laundry. Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used.

DR. DE JONGH'S
 (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, Unequalled for PURITY, PALATABLENESS, AND EFFICACY; Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.
 Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
 "I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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 Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.
 "I have frequently prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA, F.R.S.
 Author of the "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
 "It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of Cod-Liver Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.
 Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain.
 "It is a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

DR. LETHBRIDGE
 Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.
 "In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.
 Coroner for Central Middlesex.
 "I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind, as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

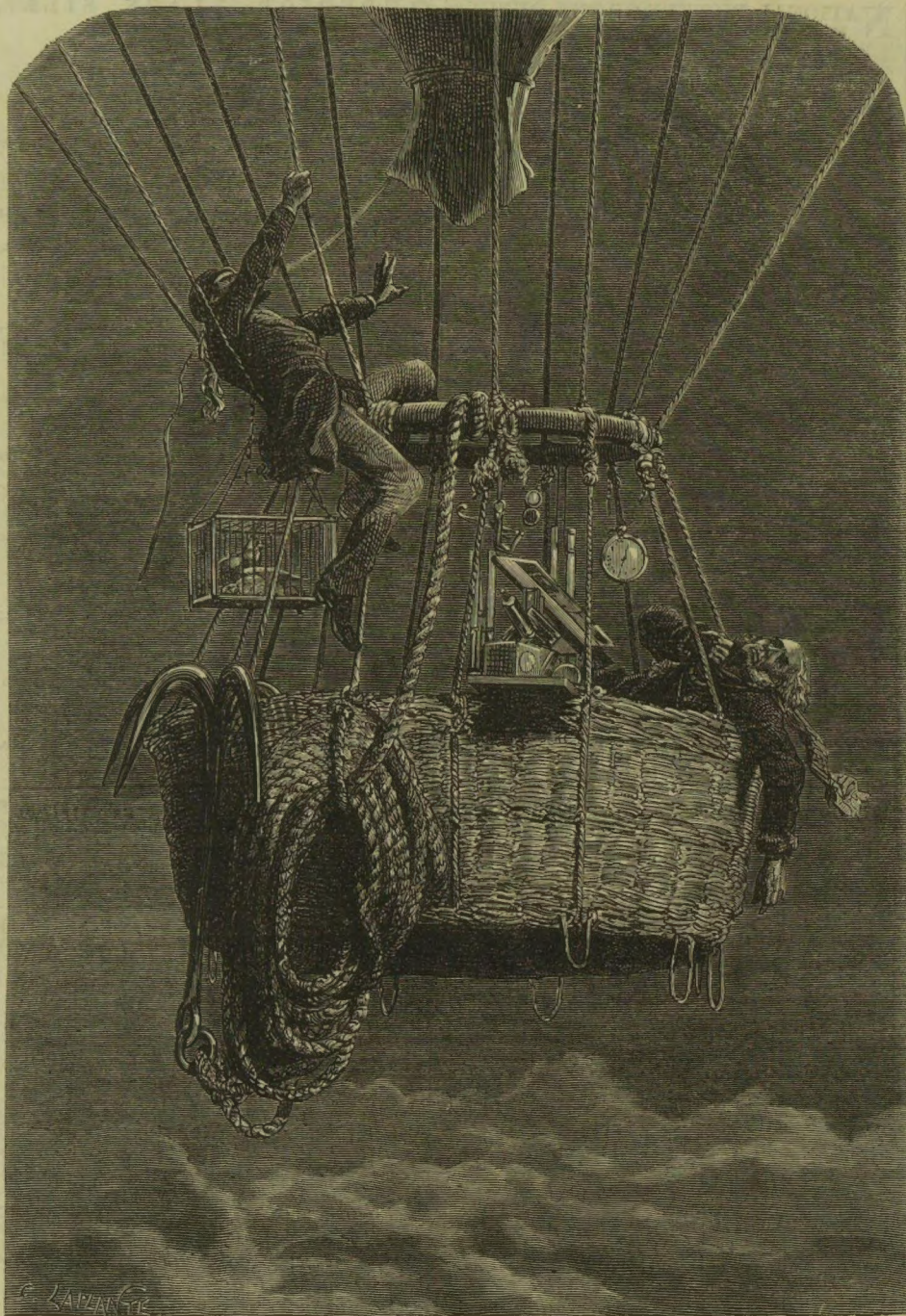
DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.
 Author of "The Spas of Germany."
 "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."</

"AERIAL VOYAGES."

Under the title of "Voyages Aériens," a large and finely-printed volume of 600 pages has been published by Messrs. Louis Hachette and Co., of Paris, and of King William-street, Charing-cross, which deserves our particular notice. It is adorned with 117 wood engravings and six chromolithographs, designed after sketches taken by M. Albert Tissandier, besides a portrait of our distinguished countryman, Mr. James Glaisher, which is the frontispiece. The book contains a minute and accurate description of all the most remarkable balloon ascents made by Mr. Glaisher, by M. Camille Flammarion, by M. de Fonville, and by M. Gaston Tissandier, for purposes of scientific observation. Mr. Glaisher's narratives, as furnished by himself, are translated into French, occupying the first portion of the volume, which fills above one hundred pages; the remainder is contributed by Messrs. Flammarion, De Fonville, and Tissandier, giving an account of their aerial experiences and adventures in France and in other parts of Europe. We are permitted by the publishers to reprint two of the illustrations in our own Journal. One of them represents an incident of Mr. Glaisher's great ascent, with Mr. Coxwell, at Wolverhampton, on Sept. 5, 1862, when they attained the elevation of 29,000 ft., and Mr. Glaisher suffered a momentary attack of faintness, which deprived him of the power of speaking or moving, and even blinded him for an instant, though he never lost consciousness. He would perhaps have died, but that Mr. Coxwell, having climbed to the hoop above the car, opened the valves of the balloon, and let out some of the gas, when they rapidly descended to a more tolerable region. The subject of the other illustration is the singular appearance of the white mountains of cloud, beheld, from the balloon called L'Entreprenant, by M. W. de Fonville, in his second ascent, on March 22, 1868, from La Villette, near Paris. They looked quite solid, like a snow-covered range of the Alps viewed from the Gönner or the Breithorn; and their aspect is well represented by the Engraving.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE WOLF ROCK.

The Engraving in our front page shows the closing scene of the erection of the Wolf Rock Lighthouse, a view of which appeared in this Journal on July 31. Since that date a staff of workmen and mechanics has been kept constantly in the tower, putting up the internal fittings, and erecting the lantern and lighting apparatus for a revolving dioptric light of the first order, to show alternate flashes of red and white. The men, shut up in a confined space, lumbered with materials, have had to undergo much discomfort and hardship, which they have borne cheerfully and willingly, doing their utmost to complete the work with the close of the year. Every opportunity of effecting a landing has been seized; some of the workmen have been relieved by others; and fresh stores and provisions have been landed; but in this stormy autumn and winter such opportunities have been very rare, and the men have for long periods been confined to the rock. By great efforts, however, the illuminating apparatus was prepared for lighting up, and on Dec. 2 the oil and lighting stores were all safely lodged in the tower. Unfortunately, from an accident, the lightkeepers were unable to be landed at the same time. They remained at Penzance; and the engineer in charge, Mr. Beazeley, watched anxiously for an opportunity to get them off. None, however, presented itself until the morning of Christmas Day, when Mr. James Douglass, engineer-in-chief to the Trinity House, who was at Penzance, determined to make an attempt, though the breeze from the north-east was freshening and there was some sea on. Early in the morning the hands were mustered, and, with the lightkeepers on board the tug belonging to the works, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Beazeley started for the rock. Fortunately, a landing was effected—Mr. Douglass, Mr. Beazeley, two mechanics, and the three lightkeepers, all succeeding in getting on the rock; and the lighting up on Jan. 1 was ensured. Interested as he was in his work, Mr. Douglass stayed too long, while the sea was rising rapidly, till at last, warned by the calls of the men in the landing-boat, he came down. The time, however, had passed; the boat was then unable to approach the rock, and was with great difficulty kept to the mooring-buoy. There was no option, therefore, except to remain on the rock or attempt the hazardous process of being hauled through the surf with a line. No person unused to such works would have cared perhaps to choose the latter alternative; but Mr. Douglass and his people, who had often carried their lives in their hands in the discharge of their duty, never hesitated. Their remaining on the rock would have caused greater discomfort to the already large number of men upon it, and a considerable difference to the limited stock of provisions. So each man in turn, fastening the line securely around him, and watching the opportunity for a receding sea, leapt into the surf, Mr. Douglass himself following last; the men in the boat carefully and dexter-



"AERIAL VOYAGES."

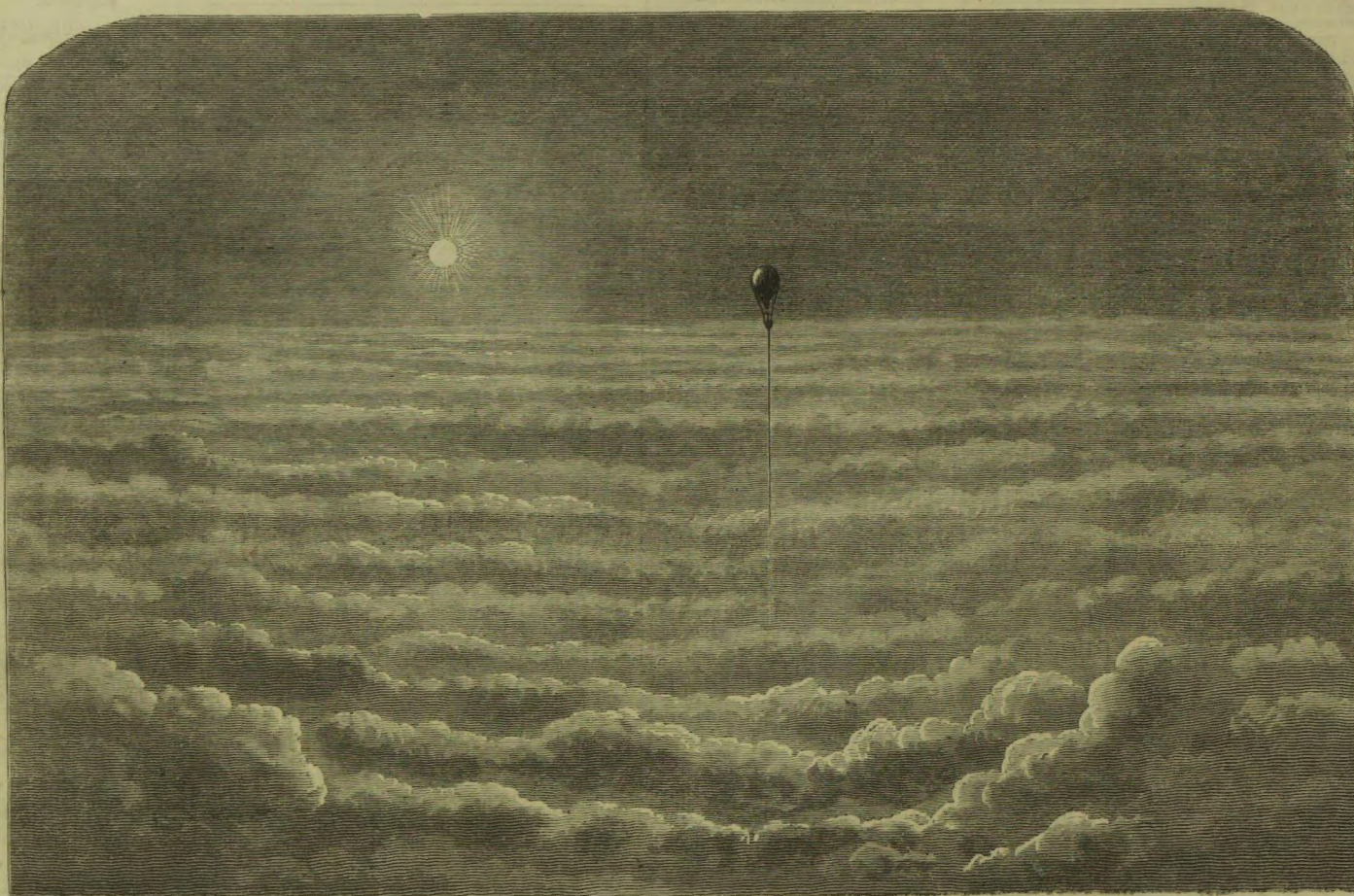
ously hauling in the rope, until each was brought safely alongside, and got into the boat, which, with God's blessing, they all reached in safety. No time was then lost in getting them on board the steamer, where they enjoyed the warmth of the engine-room; and the little vessel made the best of her way to Penzance, followed by the hearty cheers of the party on the rock.

Christmas Day, associated with "the glad tidings of great joy" and with many happy and holy thoughts, seems a fitting occasion for the consummation of such a good work; and its completion has enabled the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House to carry out their earnest desire of offering, as their New-Year's gift, a blessing to

for "twelve approved half-bred mares, at 15 gs.," as his owner intends to confine him to his own thoroughbred mares. He has not been very fashionable for some time past. Old Pantaloon (100 gs.) is for sale.

Ruff's Guide contains a list of blood stock sold in the course of the past season. Cymbal (1400 gs.) and The Baron (1500 gs.) have been the best prices among the two-year-olds, and Islam (950 gs.) among the threes. Old Silenus made 740 gs.; the brood-mare Polynesia, with an Exchequer colt-foal, 1550 gs.; and Knowsley was let by public auction for 820 gs. Three yearling fillies of Mr. I'Anson's, "to be returned after their four-year-old season," averaged 420 gs.; and the four "four-figure yearlings" of the season, a filly by Newminster out of Margery Daw (1800 gs.), a colt by Newminster out of Battaglia (1000 gs.), a colt by Rataplan out of Borealis (1250 gs.), and a colt by Caterer out of Sister to Donna del Lago (1200 gs.) averaged 1312½ gs. Mr. Blenkiron was true to Newminster to the last, and the five foals by him made 3480 gs. at the Middle Park sales, so that the 500 gs. were well laid out. Such a price as 1800 gs. was never given for a yearling filly before. The highest price paid for a "bit of Gladiateur" was 600 gs. for a filly out of Lady Kingston, and Romulus, half-brother to Macaroni, only made 50 gs.

We hear that Mr. Hall, the master of the Holderness, has killed his horse Breechloader in a run. He bought the brown from Mr. John Booth, of Killerby, at the Leicester Royal meeting, after he had won a large number of prizes as "Brigadier." Mr. Hall showed him, with four or five others, for the Beverley £100 cup, on which occasion he was handled by the celebrated cross-country rider, Mr. Lambert. He had, however, no chance, as he was rather a common-looking horse at best.



"AERIAL VOYAGES."—MOUNTAIN RANGES OF CLOUD.

humanity. We may well hope that, for ages to come, this beneficent and glorious light will cheer and guide the mariner on his nightly course, and as he looks on its alternating blaze it may be to him a fitting emblem of "peace on earth, good will toward men." On the night of Jan. 1 the light began to be permanently exhibited, and those who saw it were delighted with its brilliancy and power.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Tattersalls' vacation is over at last, and the members are once more feasting their eyes on races to come and their entries. The Grand National has eighty-eight, or twenty-one less than last year, with the well-accustomed names Alcibiade, Hall Court, Fan, Bridegroom, and Brick amongst them. The Chester Cup has 123, precisely the same number as last year, and Dalby is entered both for it and the jumping business. Knight of the Garter, the 9 st. 1 lb. winner of last year, figures there, and so does old John Davis. On the other great five spring handicaps at Epsom (2), Northampton, Newmarket, and Bath, which close at this time, there is an aggregate increase, as compared with last year, of ninety-one.

The weather and the reduced stock of hares did much to mar the Border Union Meeting this year. Wilkinson, the slipper, was lame, and did not come; but a great local character, "Sandy," huntsman of the otter-hounds, was put on, after two or three successful essays in Cumberland, and bids fair to take a good rank among public slippers. The cracks were not very numerous. Bendimere won a course and was drawn, and Sandridge was beaten in the first ties. In the third, Macdonald, one of the Bothal three, injured his shoulder and was out of it; and, finally, Baffler, the winner of the Douglas Cup last spring, and Cavalier by Cauld Kail, divided the Netherby cup. Chivalry, another of the Cauld Kails, divided the Tenants' Purse with Bessy Bell, and was sold to Mr. Clarke at a high figure. The Brigadiers were in the ascendant at Lytham (open), and, owing to hares being so much in cover, by reason of the mild weather, the coursers were for an hour without one in Stoneleigh Park. Worse still, when one did come out, the slipper lost his nerve, and laid on his dogs so close that she headed back before enough work had been done for the judge to decide upon. For the Waterloo Cup Master M'Grath is still steady at 5 to 1, Brigade (who rather lacked pace at Bridekirk) at 16 to 1, Sea Cove at 18 to 1, and "Bab" (whose Brigg running we are told to disregard) at 20 to 1. Baffler, Bed of Stone, and several others will no doubt be in it. There is no chance, we fear, of Mr. Randell getting to Liverpool, as he has been in a very dangerous state with low typhoid fever, owing to cold caught during the five hours' ceremony at the Duchesse d'Aumale's funeral, and aggravated by going to Brigg a day or two after to see Royal Bride run.

Exchequer by Stockwell from Stamp by Emilius has joined Surplice, Dalesman, and Donald Caird, at Captain Barlow's, of Hasleton. Old Surplice, who was in a very poor way last year, is quite himself again. He is rising twenty-six, but his sire, Touchstone, was in service at Eaton Hall when he was full thirty. Liddington will be at the Rawcliffe Stud Farm this year, and Julius at Croft. Wild Dayrell will only be at the service of the public